



Table with exchange rates for various countries including Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Canada, etc.

THE WEATHER... PARIS: Thursday, cloudy, 10m, 8-20... LONDON: Thursday, rain, 13-17 (55-61)...

Russia Prods Leaders Of Poland to Combat 'Anti-Socialist' Forces

By Dusko Doder Washington Post Service MOSCOW — The Soviet Union criticized Polish Communist leaders Wednesday for not doing enough to curb "anti-Socialist" activities in the country...

Limit Set On Cut in U.S. Arms Weinberger Says It's \$13 Billion

By Richard Halloran New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger says that President Reagan has assured him that planned military budgets will not be reduced beyond the \$13 billion over the next three years...



ANTI-SOVIET PROTEST — Security police at UN headquarters in New York stood atop a wall in an effort to contain anti-Soviet demonstrators. On Wednesday, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko met with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. across the street at the U.S. Mission to prepare for talks on reducing nuclear arms in Europe...

Sadat Says U.S. Arms Afghans Reports Weapons Bought in Egypt

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The United States has bought weapons from Egypt and has been shipping them to anti-Soviet rebels in Afghanistan for almost two years, President Anwar Sadat has revealed in an interview...

Polish Police End Warsaw Hijacking

The Associated Press WARSAW — Police units wounded one of four hijackers after a LOT Polish Airlines plane they had attempted to seize returned to Warsaw's international airport, the official Polish news agency PAF reported...

Strains on East, West Arms Goals Institute Says Tight Budgets, Sales Abroad Take Toll

By Leonard Downie Jr. Washington Post Service LONDON — Economic constraints and growing competition in military sales to the Third World are complicating efforts by both the NATO alliance and the Warsaw Pact to modernize and expand their forces...

Hussein Calls U.S. Mideast Policy Simplistic

By Loren Jenkins Washington Post Service AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein of Jordan has dismissed the Reagan administration's efforts to build a Middle East policy around an anti-Soviet "strategic alliance" with Israel and friendly Arab nations as a simplistic idea that ignores the true causes of instability in the region...



DEATH IN BERLIN — Pedestrians stopped to look Wednesday morning as a woman formed a cross from sticks to mark the site where a young man was killed Tuesday during clashes with police over evictions of squatters in West Berlin. The incident touched off rioting during the night that spread to a dozen West German cities and to Amsterdam. In Bonn on Wednesday, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Cabinet met to discuss the situation.

France Rejects Nationalizing Foreign Banks

By Frank J. Prill New York Times Service PARIS — The Socialist French government, as expected, Wednesday approved a law to nationalize five major industrial corporations and 36 French banks. Ignoring its own advisory body, the Council of State, the government declined to include foreign banks in its takeover plan...

Boast to Saudi Proposals

The king gave the recent Saudi peace proposals a backhanded boost. The proposals call for Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territory occupied in 1967, dismantling of Israeli settlements in occupied territories, recognition of Palestinians' right to establish a Palestinian state and international guarantees of peace for all states in the area...

3 in Germany Charged With Spying for East

The Associated Press KARLSRUHE, West Germany — The West German authorities have charged three persons with espionage for allegedly giving East Germany information about a new NATO plane, the prosecutor's office announced Wednesday...

Jerusalem Dig

In Jerusalem, an international team of archaeologists completes this season's controversial excavations of the ruins of Jerusalem, but its leader vows to return next year. Page 4.

Monsoon Fails

When the monsoon rains hit Delhi in late July, they gave India the hope of a bountiful harvest. Now, two and a half months later, that hope has not been fulfilled. Although the monsoon started with a rush, agricultural experts report that it died early, and the vital rains of late August and early September never came. Page 2.

INSIDE

Science Slump This may be the age of science everywhere except in U.S. public schools. After a brief burst of activity in response to the first Soviet Sputnik in 1957, elementary and high school science is again in a slump. Page 5.

Far-Ranging Disaffection

The disaffection extends from the elites to the marketplace and the streets, where there is a growing move to boycott U.S. goods in protest against what is popularly perceived as Washington's unconditional support for Israel and dismissal of Arab viewpoints.

# Erratic Rains Threaten India With Severe Food Problem

By Stuart Auerbach  
*Washington Post Service*  
**NEW DELHI** — The monsoon rains hit Delhi on July 29, just as the weathermen predicted. They immediately cooled the air after three months of 115-degree heat but created chaos in India's capital city by flooding key roadways and severely disrupting communications.

It became a parliamentary scandal as 40,000 of Delhi's quarter-million phones were thrown out of

commission by the storms. It was so bad that four of six telex machines reserved for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's use stopped working.

But, more important, the onset of the rains gave India the hope of a bountiful harvest and economic prosperity for the coming year.

Now, two and a half months later, that hope has not been fulfilled. Although the monsoon started on time and with a rush, agricultural experts report that it died out ear-

ly, and the rains of late August and early September that are vital for a successful harvest in October never came.

The monsoon rains, which generally end in northern India in mid-September, quit a month early this year. Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh acknowledged the government's concern to Parliament last week and said that extra water was being released for irrigation and that power supplies were being increased for farmers so they can use pumps to water their fields.

Western agricultural experts here whose forecasts have been accurate in the past are predicting that India, which ended four years of self-sufficiency in grains when it purchased 1.5 million tons of wheat from the United States in July, is likely to be forced back into the international market as a result of a poor harvest caused by the early end of the monsoon.

One expert predicted that India will have to purchase another 2.5 million to 3 million tons of wheat. It will be, however, a hard political decision for India to make, as this country takes great pride in its newly won ability to feed its 684 million people with home-grown grains. The original purchase drew a storm of protest from newspapers and politicians, including some members of Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress-I Party.

Moosoon Needed

The reality, though, is that India, like most of the countries of Asia and Africa, is subject to the vagaries of nature. Even with a vast increase in irrigation across the country and the use of fertilizer and miracle seeds, a good monsoon is needed for a bumper crop.

Furthermore, despite its boast of being the 10th largest industrial power in the world, its nuclear reactors and its fledgling space program, India remains essentially an agricultural society. Almost 80 percent of its people live in more than half a million villages, 200,000 of which have neither a water supply nor electricity.

To them, the seemingly capricious coming and going of the rains is all important for survival.

For India, this year's monsoon has been one of the most capri-

cious of all. A large portion of the northern Indian state of Rajasthan, for example, suffered through its third year of drought in which farmers could not even get enough fodder to feed their cattle. Yet the capital city of Jaipur was hit by the worst flooding in its history when torrential rains fell in that area of the state.

Famine Possible

The fall harvest crops in most of the state are reported to be withering since there has been no real rain since the July deluge. The newspaper Indian Express reported that 20 of the state's 26 districts faced famine because the crops were either flooded away or dried out because of lack of rain.

The same is true in Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state, where worsening floods were reported in its eastern districts and drought in the west.

Experts in that state predicted a 30-percent crop loss from the expected yield of 9 million tons. In the district of Bulandshahr alone, according to *The Times of India*, sugar cane, corn and millet crops are virtually destroyed and wheat fields lay parched. The total loss was estimated at \$50 million.

The rice crop in the state was reported to have been almost totally destroyed. The chief minister of that state, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, is using police radios to get reports of shortages of power and diesel fuel for irrigation pumps.

The rice crop in the Punjab is expected to be 25 percent less than predicted. Moreover, a shortage of fodder caused by the drought has reduced the milk yield of buffalo by as much as 40 percent.

According to reports reaching here, other northern Indian states hit by the early end of the monsoon are Bihar and Haryana, where agricultural experts predict a 30-percent loss in rice crops and a 50-percent cut in corn and millet.

The poor harvest comes at a time when India's reserve stocks are drawn down because of the 1979 drought, considered one of this country's worst. It was India's ability to feed itself from its reserve during that drought that led many experts to say it had reached self-sufficiency.

Now, however, reserve stocks are down to 13.5 million tons — including 7 million tons of wheat and 6 million tons of rice — compared to a total of 20 million tons of food grains in reserve last year.

## Israeli Plan for Palestinians Issued as Cairo Talks Open

CAIRO — Israel outlined a plan to replace soldiers with civilians in its administration of occupied Arab lands as the resumption of talks here Wednesday with Egypt on Palestinian autonomy.

Israeli officials said the plan was intended to gain the confidence of Palestinians living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It was presented by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

Egypt began the talks, which reopened after a 16-month break, by spelling out a list of old demands. Egyptian officials said Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali called on Israel to stop building Jewish settlements in occupied Arab land, to release Palestinian prisoners and to restore Arab sovereignty over East Jerusalem.

The Sharon plan was described by Israeli officials as a step toward Palestinian autonomy. There was no immediate reaction from the Egyptian side, but Cairo has been urging Israel to try to encourage Palestinians to take part in peace efforts.

### Health and Education

An Israeli Defense Ministry announcement earlier Wednesday said the plan would put day-to-day administration of civil activities such as health, education and transport into the hands of civilians instead of military officers. Security matters would continue to be handled by Israeli military commanders on the spot.

taking part in the talks, have already rejected the proposals as meaningless.

Ever since the talks started in May, 1979, they have been plagued by disputes over the extent of autonomy to be granted to the 1.2 million Palestinians in Israeli-occupied land. Egypt is demanding full autonomy, while Israel wants to grant a severely limited measure of self-rule.

A conference spokesman said that U.S. officials, who are also taking part in the discussions, were trying to mediate. Both sides warned in advance they were not expecting a quick breakthrough, and it later appeared they had not ironed out the details of the agenda for their two days of talks here.

The spokesman said a subcommittee had reached agreement on dates for future negotiations but was at odds over the subjects for discussion.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin agreed to reopen the negotiations when they met in Alexandria last month.

The low-level U.S. delegation was headed by two ambassadors. Western diplomats said Egypt appeared concerned this might indicate only lukewarm interest by the Reagan administration. In an apparent effort to allay such fears, Alfred L. Atherton Jr., U.S. ambassador to Egypt, reaffirmed in his opening statement that the administration would play the role of a full partner.

viding Pakistan with planes and weapons, for example, neighboring India is both buying and intending to produce itself "a wide range of modern weapons" from tanks to fighter aircraft "which will underline further the Indian lead over other regional forces, including those of Pakistan," the IISS said.

Creation of the U.S. rapid deployment force in the Gulf area is diverting U.S. forces from NATO responsibilities in Europe, it said. On the other side, the report said, "Events in Poland have underlined the long-standing uncertainty on whether Soviet planners can count on the loyalty of all Warsaw Pact members in the event of a European war."

The IISS, an independent, four-

## Report Sees Complications In East, West Military Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

tion-financed group of international defense experts, concluded that the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact continue to have an advantage over the United States and NATO in numbers of both conventional weapons, particularly tanks, and nuclear warheads in Europe.

On the other side of the balance, the IISS forecast that the continued proliferation of technological advanced anti-tank weapons by NATO countries "is likely to complicate matters for Soviet armored forces in the future."

Because of "revolution in anti-tank technology," Mr. Bertram said, IISS experts are skeptical about the neutro bomb as an anti-tank weapon in a European war. "We see a declining credibility in the use of short-range nuclear weapons generally," he said.

As the balance of forces stands in Europe, despite "significant modernization on both sides" and other changes, a major military attack by either side "remains a matter of very high risk, made even more uncertain by the inherent dangers of nuclear escalation," the report concluded.

The IISS added that "underlying stability of the strategic balance" in nuclear weapons between the two superpowers "is unlikely to alter" in the near future, even though the balance of nuclear weapons in Europe "is moving in favor of the Soviet Union." Research by both superpowers in laser weaponry and military use of outer space is not likely to have much impact soon, according to the IISS.

However, it noted "a resurgence of interest in chemical weapons." Based on reports that Mr. Bertram said were difficult to assess, IISS estimated that the Soviet Union has stockpiled 350,000 tons of chemical agents, compared to about 42,000 tons of old chemical munitions in the United States, where the Reagan administration must decide about producing new binary chemical weapons, which are safer to handle and store.

Turkish F-4 Jet Crashes During NATO Exercises

ANKARA — A Turkish jet fighter preparing for NATO exercises crashed Wednesday, killing the two pilots. It was the second crash of a Turkish military plane in as many days.

Authorities said a major and a captain were killed in Wednesday's accident when their F-4 Phantom slammed into the ground during a simulated dive-bombing run.

An American-made F-5 also crashed into a fuel dump Tuesday, also during a mock dive-bombing attack, killing 40 soldiers and the plane's pilot, authorities reported.

Turkey's military government said the two crashes would not interrupt Turkish participation in the war games of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that are being held in various areas.

The F-4 went down a few miles from the headquarters of an armored brigade about 70 miles (112 kilometers) northwest of Istanbul. The F-5 had crashed in the same general area.

### U.S. Military Strength Up

WASHINGTON — The numerical strength of the U.S. armed forces increased by 2,210 during August for a total of 2,083,940, in excess of the administration's goal for the 1981 fiscal year ending this month, the Pentagon said Tuesday.



As owner Claude Terrail looks on, a doorman points to damage inside La Tour d'Argent.

## Anarchists Smash Antiques at Posh Paris Restaurant

PARIS — A gang of anarchists broke an estimated \$75,000 worth of antiques and set off stink bombs in a raid on one of the world's most famous restaurants.

Most of the customers appeared to take the attack Tuesday night in stride, some even finishing the desserts they had ordered before the incident occurred. Firemen appeared within minutes and assured everyone that there was no fire.

Police said about 20 youths rushed into the ground floor of La Tour d'Argent, smashed vases, turned over 18th-century tables and chairs, broke

lamps and scattered leaflets demanding the release of imprisoned members of Direct Action, an anarchist group.

"I've spent my life trying to collect nice things," said Claude Terrail, the *Tour d'Argent* owner, as he surveyed the damage in his first-floor bar and reception area. "Now there doesn't seem to be any point in trying again."

The patrons in the upper floors noticed the smoke and smell when it filtered into the main dining area. Waiters opened windows, and more than a dozen diners perched on the iron grillwork overlooking the Seine to breathe fresh air.

## U.S. Limits Cuts in Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

have told the Senate Budget Committee in closed session Tuesday that the Army would terminate the Roland air defense missile program, slow down the purchase of M-1 Abrams tanks and infantry fighting vehicles, and cut back on some construction. The Navy would retire 18 ships early and reduce fleet steaming time. The Air Force was to stop buying KC-10 aerial tankers, slow down the purchase of A-10 attack planes, and ramp up the A-10 and F-16 fighter planes to buy lower cost night attack devices.

In an internal memorandum, Frank C. Carlucci, the deputy secretary of defense, instructed the Army, Navy and Air Force not to cut funds for manpower, ammunition, supplies and other items that would bring units to full strength.

Mr. Carlucci said the services were to continue to acquire stocks so that by 1987 the United States could sustain forces in battle for 60 days in Europe, South Korea, or around the Gulf. He also said they were to acquire 120 days' worth of spare parts for long-range air transports.

### Reserves for Gulf

The war reserves for the Gulf, Mr. Carlucci said, were to be enough to sustain a force of three Army divisions, two Marine Corps divisions and their accompanying air wings, air aircraft carriers and their escorting vessels, and seven Air Force wings.

The Army and Air Force were instructed to protect spending that would build up forces for Southwest Asia and the Rapid Deployment Force but would be permitted to stretch out military construction at the Egyptian base at Ras Banas. The Navy was told to continue to provide funds for building or acquiring hospital ships and medical support for the Rapid Deployment Force.

The memorandum also said that funds were to be spent to keep the commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to field 10 divisions in Europe, if necessary, so that the administration could continue to press the Europeans to build up their own defenses.

Mr. Carlucci's memorandum provided guidance for the services on the overall cuts they were to take during the next three years. The Air Force was to take the largest reduction in appropriations, \$13.7 billion, or a 6 percent slice; the Army \$6.4 billion, a 3.6 percent cut; and the Navy \$7.3 billion, a 3 percent slice.

### Cuba Envoy's Request For U.S. Visa Refused

WASHINGTON — The State Department has denied a visa to a Cuban diplomat who had sought permission to attend the UN General Assembly meeting in New York, officials said.

The officials said Tuesday that the visa request from Alberto Boza was turned down because he had tried to obtain U.S. military secrets while attached to the Cuban Mission to the United Nations in 1969. Mr. Boza was expelled at the time and told that he would not be allowed to return to the United States, the officials said.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Bangladesh Executes 12 Implicated in Coup Try

DACCA, Bangladesh — The government executed 12 army officers early Wednesday for their part in the assassination May 30 of President Ziaur Rahman in a coup attempt. The announcement of the executions set off rioting in the streets of Dhacca and witnesses said police fired tear-gas shells and made several arrests.

The Bangladesh Supreme Court on Tuesday rejected appeals by the condemned men, saying it had no jurisdiction to interfere with the verdict of the court-martial that heard the case in closed session in July. The court-martial acquitted seven other officers and gave 12 others jail terms of from five to 20 years.

Acting president Abdus Sattar had refused opposition party requests to stay the executions. Elections to choose a successor to the late president, who was killed during a brief rebellion in the port city of Chittagong, have been set for Nov. 15.

### Heavy Losses Reported in Afghan Fighting

NEW DELHI — Afghan and Soviet forces lost 150 dead or wounded in recent fighting for control of the rebel-held Panjshir Valley, north of Kabul, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

Government troops have been battling the rebels for control of the valley, 160 kilometers (100 miles) from the capital. During the past 18 months, the Soviet-supported government troops have been unsuccessful in three attempts to capture it.

In the latest encounter, the sources said, rebel and civilian casualties were estimated at between 50 and 75 dead and up to 500 wounded. There have been conflicting reports about the outcome of fighting in the valley, and the diplomats in India did not say how they reached their estimates.

### U.S. to Make SALT Approach Within 6 Months

WASHINGTON — A Pentagon official said Wednesday that the Reagan administration would approach the Soviet Union within the next six months about starting strategic arms limitation talks.

Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, unveiled the timetable as the Soviet Union and the United States were about to begin discussions on arranging a time and place for negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Mr. Perle said it would not be necessary for the United States to use the talks on medium-range nuclear forces as an "artificial" gateway for beginning new talks on strategic weapons. Former Defense Secretary Harold Brown has suggested such an approach. "We will approach the Soviets within the next six months on SALT," Mr. Perle said.

### Khomeini Calls for Purge of Leftists in Schools

LONDON — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini called for a purge of leftist pupils and teachers Wednesday as 10 million Iranian students began the new academic year, Tehran Radio reported. It said millions of students briefly attended classes and then took part in marches in support of the government.

In a message to students, Iran's revolutionary leader said, "It is incumbent on both teachers and students to do their best to identify corrupt elements and to cleanse schools of the dirt of these people." Thousands of university professors and schoolteachers were purged last year after the ayatollah called for the "Islamization" of the education system.

Education Minister Ali Akbar Parvareh, speaking to a student rally at Tehran University, demanded the creation of intelligence departments in schools and the expulsion of non-fundamentalist students. Sources quoted Education Ministry officials as saying some teachers had refused to enroll as many as 40 percent of their former students because of possible leftist leanings.

### EEC Unemployment at Record Level

BRUSSELS — Unemployment in the 10-nation European Economic Community hit a record 9.1 million in August, according to statistics released Wednesday.

Eight percent of the work force was jobless, compared with 7.8 percent in July and 6.1 percent in August, 1980. July's rate had been the worst since the EEC was formed in 1958.

Ivor Richard, EEC social affairs commissioner, predicted before the summer that unless economic conditions improved, the unemployment toll would hit 9 percent before mid-1982.

Belgium, Britain and Ireland had the worst rates, all higher than 10 percent. Employment in Greece and Italy improved slightly, but not enough to alter the percentage rate more than a few hundredths of a percent.

### Murder Charged In New Caledonia

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — A 20-year-old French citizen was formally charged Wednesday with the assassination of Pierre Declercq, a leader of the Union Calédonienne movement seeking independence for New Caledonia.

Mr. Declercq, 43, one of the few French supporters of independence for the French South Pacific territory, was killed by a shot fired into his house through an open window.

Dominique Canon, known for publicly threatening to use violence against advocates of independence, was charged after the discovery in his garage of a shotgun of the same gauge as that used in the slaying, police said. A list of independence leaders who were to receive threatening letters was found in his house, they said.

### Correction

Because of an error in the copy received by the International Herald Tribune, an article on Golda Meir in Wednesday's editions incorrectly referred to Mrs. Meir's aide, Mrs. Lou Kaddar, as Mr. Kaddar.

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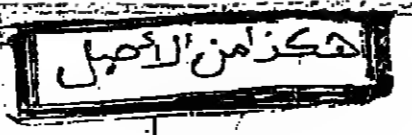
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# Reagan Is Expected to Cancel Plan To Delay Social Security Increases

By Steven K. Weisman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is expected to have dropped his plans to seek a deferral of cost-of-living increases in various benefit programs, including Social Security, in response to warnings from Republican allies that the proposal would be defeated in Congress.

White House officials said Tuesday, however, that Mr. Reagan's decision on the deferral was tentative and could be reversed. They said many other elements in the president's \$16-billion package of budget cuts — the details of which were firm only last Thursday — were also being rewritten.

On Wednesday, administration sources said that Mr. Reagan was likely to retreat from proposed Social Security reductions and seek deeper cuts in other areas, United Press International reported.

The president scheduled a half-hour speech Thursday night to present what Larry Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said would be "the next logical step" in his program to revitalize the U.S. economy.

White House officials said the deferral proposal was out of the package for the time being. The president, they said, had come to recognize the political difficulty of cuts in Social Security at a time when the Democrats seem primed to make them a big election issue in 1982.

"Things are changing around here so fast, you can't tell the players without a scorecard," said a White House official, referring to the number of members joining the day on this and other pieces of Mr. Reagan's budget package.

Traces of Amnonyance  
The confusion at the White House was accompanied by more than a trace of amnonyance at the behavior of Republican congressional leaders. Aides to Mr. Reagan noted that the president moved last week to produce his package only after demands for action from the congressmen, and that now these same Republicans were "walking away from us" in the words of one.

Two other key changes are likely in the package, meanwhile, the officials said.

First, although Mr. Reagan plans to seek a 12-percent cut in the \$4.6-billion revenue-sharing program, which assists cities and other localities, the president reportedly will no longer call for complete elimination of the program by 1984.

The original proposal for eliminating revenue-sharing altogether was shelved, officials said, because of an angry lobbying campaign by mayors, county executives and others, including many supporters of Mr. Reagan's economic program in the past.

The second revision in the package was that Mr. Reagan would be cutting at least some regular ap-

propriations much more than the original goal of 12 percent. Thus the president's approach for an across-the-board cut in all appropriations appeared Tuesday to have fallen victim to his need to find deeper cutbacks after scrapping the cost-of-living deferral.

Exacerbating Factors  
In keeping with the need to cut appropriations, the Reagan administration informed Congress on Tuesday in a separate action that food stamp benefits would have to be cut an additional 12 percent to 15 percent next year, on top of the \$1.65 billion in cuts enacted by Congress earlier this year.

White House officials now acknowledge that the president's budget problems are exacerbated by two factors: his refusal to increase taxes or defer the recently passed tax cut, and his refusal to trim military spending by more than the recently announced \$2 billion next year.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said in testimony Tuesday before the House Budget Committee that the president would absolutely reject all proposals advanced in Congress to defer at least some of the tax cut the president signed into law last month.

The tax cut, worth \$750 billion spread over five years, is thought to be a chief reason why the financial community, among others, remains skeptical that the budget can be balanced by 1984, as Mr. Reagan intends.

On top of the \$16.3 billion in budget cuts the president plans to unveil Thursday, budget officials say \$75 billion must be cut in 1983 and 1984 to balance the budget. The need to keep the deficit from growing larger in 1982 is to be the subject of Mr. Reagan's speech Thursday.



## N.Y. Mayor Wins Big in Primary Vote

By John J. Goldman  
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Mayor Edward I. Koch has won landslide victories in both the Republican and Democratic primary elections, becoming the first mayor in New York City's history to run for office with both major parties' support.

With more than 98 percent of the votes counted Tuesday, Mr. Koch had 60 percent of the vote in the Democratic primary against two opponents and 66 percent in the Republican contest — prompting him with a big smile to tell his cheering supporters: "Everybody say after me, 'God is good.'"

"This is obviously a very satisfying night," the mayor said.

12-Day Delay  
The New York City primary was held after a court-enforced 12-day delay because of a dispute over City Council lines that were redrawn after the 1980 census — a wait that Mr. Koch had described as "draining."

Mr. Koch, a registered Democrat, was opposed in the Democratic primary by Assemblyman Frank Barbaro and by Melvin Klenetsky, a Manhattan schoolteacher who previously had sought office as a candidate of the U.S. Labor Party.

Mr. Barbaro will remain on the ballot in November as the candidate of the Unity Party.

In the Republican primary, the mayor faced Assemblyman John A. Esposito, who gathered little financial support for his campaign but was seeking the allegiance of an electorate containing large numbers of voters who, like the candidate, are Italian-American and conservative.

Mayor Ran Hard  
Despite what many veteran politicians of both parties said was taken opposing the mayor ran hard, outspending his opponents by better than 10 to 1 and dominating television with his political messages.

The basic themes of his campaign were that he had restored New York City's fiscal stability and spirit, that under his administration reading scores in public schools had improved markedly, and that important change was beginning to take place in blighted neighborhoods.

Betty Dolan, executive director of the Board of Elections, said the voter turnout was light to moderate.

A three-judge federal appeals court had halted the primary Sept. 8 in a dispute over whether recently reapportioned City Council districts discriminate against minorities. After the U.S. Supreme Court turned down an appeal from the Koch administration for an election Sept. 10, the race was rescheduled. But all City Council races were struck from the ballot, and that voting will not be held until the Justice Department rules on arguments that the new districts are discriminatory.

# Former Aide to Nixon Acquitted of Perjury

By Joan Sweeney  
Los Angeles Times Service

PHOENIX — Former U.S. Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst has been acquitted of perjury charges.

Mr. Kleindienst, 58, his wife, Margaret, and two of their children huddled another and kept after the verdict was announced late Tuesday in state criminal court here. Mr. Kleindienst shook hands with each of the seven women and five men as they filed from the jury box, and offered them his thanks.

If Mr. Kleindienst, who headed the Justice Department in 1972 and 1973 during the Nixon administration, had been convicted on all 12 felony counts against him, the criminal penalties could have totaled up to 100 years in jail, and he would have faced disbarment.

The jury received the case Tuesday morning after five weeks, and took eight hours to find Mr. Kleindienst, a Tucson attorney, not guilty of charges that he had lied in sworn statements during an Arizona Bar Association investigation of his conduct while representing Joseph Hauser of Beverly Hills, Calif., an insurance promoter, in 1976.

2 Counts Dismissed  
The remaining two counts in the 14-count indictment against Mr. Kleindienst were dismissed Sept. 9 by Judge Gerald Strick, who ruled that the prosecution had failed to present sufficient evidence.

The charges were an outgrowth of Mr. Hauser's involvement in an alleged multimillion-dollar scheme to defraud Teamsters union trust funds. Mr. Hauser, who has been convicted of conspiracy to bribe in another case, later turned government informant and was a key prosecution witness against his former attorney.

In sworn statements in 1978 and 1980 during the bar investigation, Mr. Kleindienst had denied knowledge of improprieties in Mr. Hauser's dealings. During the trial, Mr. Hauser testified that Mr. Kleindienst had been aware of them and had helped deceive Arizona insurance regulators.

Mr. Kleindienst maintained in his testimony that he was an innocent victim of an unscrupulous client and that none of his statements was made with the intent to deceive.

After the jury returned its verdict, Mr. Kleindienst told reporters, "I'm deeply appreciative for this jury and a system that permits me to get a fair hearing."

Mr. Kleindienst still faces possible disciplinary action as a result of the bar investigation. The bar recommended to the Arizona Supreme Court that he be suspended from the practice of law for one year for unethical conduct. That court has not yet ruled.

Most jurors interviewed agreed

# GM Selling Houses of Employees And Offers Cars to Sweeten Deals

By New York Times Service

TROY, Mich. — The house on the cul-de-sac at 3035 Newport Court in this Detroit suburb has four bedrooms, a family room, den and central air conditioning. It is priced at \$122,000, and if someone buys it within the next five weeks, the General Motors Corp. will toss in a new \$9,537 Chevrolet Cavalier to sweeten the deal.

GM, which has had its problems selling cars this year, is also stuck with several hundred unsold homes around the country. The company bought the houses from transferred employees who were unable to sell them on their own.

Since there are more people leaving the Detroit area than coming to it, and because the local economy is depressed by the problems of the automobile industry, houses in the area have been particularly hard to sell. So the big automaker is planning to give away cars as inducements to attract buyers.

The promotion is a test, GM officials said, adding that if it was successful it might be extended to other areas of the country where the company has large numbers of unsold homes. One such area is the suburbs of New York, where the company owns about 70 houses, the result of a recent transfer of several hundred employees from Manhattan to Detroit.

GM officials said that anyone wanting the car would be given an equivalent discount on the price of the house. Most of the houses have been on the market three months to a year, they said.

# Guilt-Stricken Citizens Are Repaying U.S.

By David Shribman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — One letter is signed "A Friend." Another is signed "A Conscientious Taxpayer." A third, addressed to "Uncle Sam," is signed "One of Your Conscience-Stricken Neighbors."

Signed and unsigned, in elegant script and tormented scrawl, on fancy stationery, scraps of paper and occasionally even a Christmas card, the notes pour into the U.S. Treasury by the hundreds, each bearing an apology, a check and a promise never to wrong the government again.

In a third-floor office of a Treasury annex, Jean C. Whisonant, an accounting technician, watches over the government's Conscience Fund.

The fund began with a \$5 contribution in 1811 and now stands as a \$4.4 million monument to America's guilty conscience. So far this year, however, the collective American conscience has prompted contributions of only \$4,465.48 — less than 4 percent of the nearly \$126,000 contributed in 1980.

Economy Blamed  
Has the American sense of guilt evaporated? Mrs. Whisonant blames the economy; among those who have not contributed thus far is a woman who regularly renurs a portion of her Social Security check.

The Conscience Fund is the nation's confessional. An Athens, Ga., man wrote that he put in for too much overtime while working on a government project nearly four decades ago, enclosed \$40 in cash and said "I'm sorry. Forgive me, I had a great deal." A Pittsburgh woman sent \$2 to pay for a small hatcher knife her son stole from the Navy.

The money is deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts and is used to meet government expenses.

Most of the contributors are income-tax evaders. One man sent \$1,355 to cover taxes on \$9,921.33 in unreported income and signed his letter with his toe print. The IRS has not pursued the case.

Busy at Tax Time  
Most contributions, in fact, arrive shortly after the April 15 income tax filing deadline when, according to Mrs. Whisonant, "people are more conscious of the fact they've done something shady."

Not all the contributors are made in single payments. A waiter at the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, for example, sent \$101.01 to pay for taxes on unreported tips. A month later, he sent \$26. A few days later, another \$22 arrived in the Treasury Department.

Even more mysterious is the note with a \$53 contribution from Stockton, Calif. "This is conscience money," wrote the anonymous guilty soul. "I'm sorry. Forgive me. It happened a long time ago. I want to sleep."

A few years ago a taxpayer from Essex, Mass., put \$50 inside a commercial greeting card and added the remark: "We hope you are more honest about this money than we were." The original greeting on the card was crossed out, but its message can still be read. It says, simply: "A cheerful reminder to let you know I think of you often."

Atmosphere of Disarray  
With the deadline set, White House officials were working frantically on proposals for budget cuts in an atmosphere of disarray brought on by warnings from Republicans on Capitol Hill of likely defeat. White House officials said that at least some parts of the package would be presented in defiance of the warnings.

"We're going to have to buck Congress on some things," said a senior administration official. "The hard decision will be to come up with a package that puts us on the road to balancing the budget by 1984 but that also has a reasonable prospect of passage."

Mr. Reagan's immediate aim is to produce a package of cuts to prevent the budget deficit for the next fiscal year — which begins Oct. 1 — from going beyond \$42.5 billion. To this end, Mr. Reagan settled last week on \$16.3 billion in cuts, including a deferral of cost-of-living increases in at least eight benefit programs, from food stamps to Social Security to pensions for veterans.

The president accepted this package at least in part because Republicans in Congress led him to believe it would pass. On Monday, however, Republican congressional leaders warned him that "people up here just don't think it's going to fly." The official word from White House spokesmen all day Tuesday was that Mr. Reagan would stick with the package of cost-of-living deferrals anyway. At his daily briefing, Mr. Speakes said, "I've heard nothing to indicate a change in that."

On Tuesday evening, various

# Springboks Play U.S. Match Despite Attempts to Block It

By Doyle McManus  
Los Angeles Times Service

ALBANY, N.Y. — South Africa's national rugby team overcame opposition from New York Gov. Hugh L. Carey, a legal appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court and a pre-dawn explosion at a rugby official's office Tuesday — all before its main match of the day against a U.S. amateur all-star squad.

About 2,000 demonstrators marched, chanted and sang in a driving rain outside Albany's Municipal Stadium, protesting the presence of the South African team, the Springboks, which they accused of representing South Africa's racial segregation policy.

Many of the protesters wore buttons indicating that they were members of the Communist Workers Party, but there was no sign of a counterdemonstration by the Ku Klux Klan. State officials had said that a confrontation between those groups could touch off a riot.

The chilling deluge did not deter the Springboks, the U.S. Eastern Rugby Union Colonials or an estimated 3,000 rugby fans, who saw the Springboks beat the Colonials, 41-0.

The stadium was ringed with police wearing riot helmets and carrying batons. Streets around it were blocked off with wooden police barriers. As another security measure, tickets were sold privately, in advance, to members of rugby clubs.

Governor Overruled  
Gov. Carey had ordered the match canceled because it would create an "imminent danger of riot." But a U.S. District Court judge ruled Monday that the governor's action was unconstitutional. The ruling was appealed Tuesday to a U.S. Court of Appeals in Manhattan and then to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, but both agreed with the lower court that the match should go on.

On Tuesday, a bomb exploded near the offices of the Eastern Rugby Union in Schenectady, N.Y. Detectives said they believe the explosion was caused by someone protesting the Springboks' tour. No one was injured.

Before the game was to begin, police arrested three men and a woman in an apartment used as the local headquarters of the Communist Workers Party. The Albany Police Department reported that a loaded .38-caliber revolver was found, along with some drugs.

In Washington, the House of Representatives refused to go on record against the Springboks' tour. A resolution against the tour won a slim majority, 200-198, but fell far short of the two-thirds vote needed for passage.

# Airliner Loses Engine After Newark Takeoff

United Press International

NEW YORK — The rear engine of an Eastern Airlines jumbo jet broke into pieces shortly after takeoff from Newark International Airport, federal authorities said. No injuries were reported.

The plane's engine, a Rolls-Royce RB211, broke apart Tuesday as the jet climbed for altitude. The Lockheed L-1011 jet — with 192 passengers and 11 crew members aboard — made an emergency landing at Kennedy International Airport.

# Tunisia Places Limits on Use of the Chador

The Associated Press

TUNIS — The Tunisian government has banned the chador — the robe that covers women from head to foot — from schools and government offices.

A circular distributed by the premier's office and the Ministry of Education said those wearing the chador — which in many Islamic countries has become the symbol of the resurgence of Moslem fundamentalism — would not be admitted to schools and government buildings.

The order apparently is part of a government offensive against Moslem fundamentalists who have been blamed for causing disturbances in Tunisian schools last spring.

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# France Quietly Intensifying African Contacts

By Frank J. Prtal  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Almost unnoticed, France has developed a new and intense interest in Africa.

While the government of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has been involved — vigorously and visibly — in nationalizing industry and banks and pursuing other Socialist campaign goals, President Francois Mitterrand has been quietly at work fashioning a new policy toward Africa.

To that end, Mr. Mitterrand has been holding an unusual series of meetings with African heads of state. Since his installation in Elysee Palace on May 21, he has met with 11, three of them in the last two weeks. They included the leaders of the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Niger, Rwanda and Cape Verde.

On Tuesday of last week, Mr. Mitterrand met with President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania. On Thursday, his guest was Goukouni

Oueddei, the president of Chad, and on Friday, Ahmadou Ahidjo, the president of Cameroon, came to call.

The president of Benin, Col. Mathieu Kérékou, is now visiting Paris, and next Wednesday Mr. Mitterrand will receive Didier Ratsiraka, the president of Madagascar. On Oct. 5, Ahmed Abdallah, president of the Comoros Islands, will be at the Elysee Palace, and on Oct. 15, José Eduardo dos Santos, the president of Angola, will be Mr. Mitterrand's guest.

The missions of the different leaders are as varied as the countries themselves, but there are underlying themes. France is openly seeking the opportunity to establish closer ties in black Africa, particularly with Socialists, and wants to be able to pursue its economic and strategic goals without resort to paratroopers, as was often the case in the past.

"Many of these men are Socialists as are we," a French diplomat said. "We share goals and ideals with them that the previous government did not." And both France and the African leaders are worried about Libya.

Most of the nations represented in this continuing round of talks belong to French-speaking Africa. Classic colonialism may be dead, but France continues to be the political and economic epicenter of its former colonies. Often it is easier for officials from Cameroon, for example, to come to Paris than it is to go to such places as Benin or Chad.

For some of the visitors, such as President Kérékou of Benin, the exchanges will be cordial and mostly pro forma — industrialized Socialists getting together with Third World Socialists.

For others, such as Mr. Nyerere, it is a question of restoring lines that had been cut. Mr. Nyerere, who once staged an anti-French riot in Dar es Salaam to welcome the French foreign minister, wants France's aid now in obtaining the independence of South-West Africa (Namibia). Mr. Nyerere counts on getting a more receptive ear from a fellow Socialist than he ever got from the previous president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Perhaps the most delicate and significant talks of the current round were those held last week between the French leaders and Mr. Goukouni of Chad. Libyan forces backed Mr. Goukouni's government in the drawn-out Chadian civil war. The Libyan troops have remained in Chad, and France would like to get them out.

The current plan is to have an

all-African peacekeeping force but, as one diplomat here said, "unfortunately, those groups are often better at looting than at keeping peace." Besides, several countries that have been asked to contribute to the force, notably Algeria, have refused.

Chad, in turn, would like French economic aid and some diplomatic assistance in fending off the Sudanese, who, according to Mr. Goukouni, are cooperating with the Chadian rebels to "destabilize" his government.

Reportedly, Mr. Ahidjo of Cameroon voiced his country's fears about the Libyans and promised to support French initiatives aimed at bottling up Col. Moamer Qadhafi's forces within their own boundaries. Mr. Ahidjo also was expected to convey the concern of several African nations, including Mali, Niger, Gabon, Senegal and Djibouti, over France's apparent lack of interest in the recent overthrow of David Dacko as president of the Central African Republic. France stayed away from that coup even though the French had helped to install Mr. Dacko two years ago to replace the self-proclaimed emperor, Jean Bédel Bokassa.

Any complaints from the Cameroon leader can be expected to get an attentive hearing. Aside from whatever philosophical ties may bind the two nations, Cameroon is producing about 4 million tons of petroleum annually and has reserves estimated at about 85 million tons of oil and billions of cubic feet of natural gas.

## Gandhi Travels To Indonesia on 5-Nation Swing

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived here Wednesday for two days of talks with Indonesian leaders on bilateral relations and the situation in Southeast Asia.

Jakarta is the first stop in a five-nation swing she is making through the southwest Pacific and Australia.

Mrs. Gandhi will begin official talks with President Suharto Thursday. Palace sources said the talks were expected to touch on bilateral relations, Cambodia, the presence of Soviet and U.S. naval fleets in the Indian Ocean and the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

India recognizes the Vietnam-installed Heng Samrin regime of Cambodia while Indonesia supports the ousted Pol Pot faction, which represents Cambodia in the United Nations.

Meanwhile, in an interview with the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun, Mrs. Gandhi denied reports that her country was becoming pro-Soviet and vowed never to allow Moscow to meddle in India's internal affairs.

## American Gets 6-Year Term In Yugoslavia

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — Bosko Simic, a naturalized U.S. citizen, has been sentenced to a six-year prison term for spying, Yugoslav officials' official press agency reported.

In a report Tuesday, the agency said Mr. Simic, who was arrested on April 20, was found guilty of providing the intelligence services of two unidentified countries with confidential information concerning Yugoslavia's security. It said Mr. Simic, an associate dean at a community college in Illinois, had arrived in Yugoslavia in April on a family visit.

## Judge Indefinitely Recesses Spying Trial of U.S. Officer

From Agency Dispatches

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, Md. — The espionage court-martial of Lt. Col. Andrew S. Cooke was halted indefinitely Wednesday when his lawyers asked the court to suppress evidence apparently obtained through electronic surveillance of the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

Shortly after the court-martial resumed Wednesday morning, the presiding military judge, Lt. Col. David Orser, granted a defense request that the courtroom be closed to the public for presentation of a motion dealing with classified information. After the closed session, Col. Orser recessed the trial indefinitely.

An Air Force spokesman, Col. John Williams, told reporters that the defense had entered a motion to suppress evidence that the government had obtained under authority of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

Prosecutors "Unauthorized"

On Tuesday, Col. Orser had refused to dismiss spying charges against Lt. Cooke but held that his confession was tainted and could not be used against him.

That ruling left the government in the position of having to show that it has enough independent evidence to convict Lt. Cooke.

Col. Orser ruled Tuesday after two weeks of hotly contested preliminary hearings that a statement given by Lt. Cooke to Air Force investigators last May 17 had been coerced from him by "unauthorized promises of immunity."

"Clearly the accused relied on such promise(s) to his detriment," Col. Orser said in a 15-page ruling. He said the confession clearly was "involuntary," in that it was obtained through the use of unlawful inducement.

Before Col. Orser decided to recess the trial indefinitely, Lt.

## Israeli Excavation Is Over Until Next Year; Rabbi Group Seeks Law to Bar Some Digs

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — An international team of archaeologists completed this season's controversial excavations of the ruins of the biblical city of King David on Wednesday, but its leader vowed to return next year despite opposition by ultra-Orthodox Jews and the threat of a test of principle that could bring down the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Yigal Shiloah, the leader of the excavations outside the walled Old City, said eight weeks of digging had produced "not a shred" of evidence that the site was a medieval Jewish burial ground, as claimed by Israel's rabbinical council.

Continuing for Years

He was referring to a series of excavations last month in which hundreds of ultra-Orthodox Jews battled with police at the site and in the Hasidic Mea Shearim quarter of Jerusalem, resulting in dozens of arrests and injuries.

Mr. Shiloah said that if the archaeological project, sponsored by the Hebrew University and several private foundations, receives adequate funding, the City of David dig will continue for several years. The project has already been funded for next year, and Mr. Shiloah has begun seeking volunteers to scrape away tons of earth and rubble from the 18-acre site, which is on a steep hillside overlooking the Arab village of Silwan.

But Rabbi Moshe Hirsch of the Neturei Karta sect said that if a government permit is issued to Mr. Shiloah next year, ultra-Orthodox Jews will return to the site and attempt to prevent excavations.

Besides threatening physical intervention, the ultra-Orthodox Jews have said they plan to conduct a midnight "black candle" ceremony in which a hex taken from cabalistic rituals will be placed on Mr. Shiloah.

Politics, Not Archaeology

Asked about the threat Wednesday, Mr. Shiloah said, "I'm ready to provide some lamps from the archaeology department."

The controversy has implications that bear directly on the delicate balance of power in Israel between secular and religious elements. As Yosef Saris, the parliamentary whip for the opposition Labor Party, put it, "This has nothing to do with archaeology, it's politics."

The June 30 election, in which Mr. Begin's Likud coalition was returned to power with a thin majority, was accompanied by an important shift in alignment in which conservative and Orthodox factions of the religious parties gained strength.

In order to form his government, Mr. Begin was forced to sign a coalition agreement in which the Agudat Israel Party made demands concerning the observance of Orthodox law. One clause stipulated that if archaeologists find evidence of Jewish burials, work should stop immediately and the matter referred to the rabbinical council.

Prodded by members of the extremist Neturei Karta Hasidic sect, the rabbinical council had issued a ban on the excavations, but the ban was overturned both by Israel's Supreme Court and by an opinion issued this week by the attorney general's office.

"In all the excavations in this area in the last 60 or 70 years, there has been no reason to think that ... there were tombs," Mr. Shiloah said during a tour of the site Wednesday. "We didn't need all this circus," he added.

The ruling was a victory for secularists and a setback for the Orthodox religious parties, some of whose members have begun to wonder if the dozens of coalition agreements they forced Mr. Begin to sign will be whittled away by civil court decisions.

However, Wednesday the rabbinical council met in an emergency session and declared in a communiqué that "in Israel, religious law supersedes secular law. The secular law is temporary, and made by man." The council said that at the next session of the Knesset (parliament) it would demand adoption of a law requiring archaeologists to stop digging when they find bones and let the rabbinical council determine what should be done then.

But Mr. Shiloah said, "The Supreme Court determined there is no connection between the department of antiquities and the rabbinate. If out of these classes we come with a clear opinion, it will have been worth the trouble."

"There's nothing in the law that says if you find bones you can't dig. ... You just move them in a proper way, make note of it and continue," Mr. Shiloah said. He has said, however, that no bones have been found on the City of David site.

While archaeology has long been a national pastime in Israel, it has always been inseparable from politics, because many finds have been used to justify historical territorial claims. But Mr. Shiloah said this consideration has been secondary to the pursuit of knowledge.

Band Kills 35 in Raid On Philippines Village

The Associated Press

MANILA — Armed men claiming to be soldiers shot dead 35 villagers, including children, in a Sept. 15 raid on a central Philippine village, the military said Wednesday.

A spokesman said an investigation was under way to determine whether the killers at Sagoo, on the island of Samar, actually were soldiers or were posing as such. The government is fighting a guerrilla band of the outlawed Philippine Communist Party in the area.

## DEATH NOTICES

Dr. MUSTAFA KAMIL YASSINE  
Professor of law, former Ambassador of Iraq and special advisor to the United Arab Emirates died on September 20, 1981.  
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From his family,  
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- the Deutschemark, by Kurt Richebächer, consultant and former Executive Manager of Dresdner Bank,
- the prospects in Europe for a foreign exchange futures market, by the Chief Executive of the London International Future Exchange,
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Arabic (air).....	\$ 2,700.00	1,350.00	756.00	Israel (air).....	\$ 72.00	36.00	19.80	Romania (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Australia (air).....	\$ 4,200.00	2,100.00	1,182.00	Italy (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00
Belgium (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Japan (air).....	\$ 144,000.00	72,000.00	39,600.00	South America (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Bulgaria (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Korea (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Spain (air).....	\$ 7,200.00	3,600.00	1,980.00
Canada (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Lebanon (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Sweden (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Ceylon (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Libya (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Switzerland (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Czechoslovakia (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Malaysia (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Taiwan (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Denmark (air).....	D.Kr. 990.00	495.00	270.00	Netherlands (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Tanzania (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Egypt (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Norway (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Thailand (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Finland (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Poland (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Turkey (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
France (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Portugal, French (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	U.S.A. (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Germany (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Portugal, other (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	U.S.A. (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Greece (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Romania (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Yugoslavia (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Great Britain (air).....	\$ 440.00	220.00	121.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Zaire (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
				Spain (air).....	\$ 7,200.00	3,600.00	1,980.00	Other Eur. Cont. (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00

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249-81

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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## Harry Warren Dies in U.S.; Award-Winning Songwriter

From Agency Dispatches  
**LOS ANGELES** — Harry Warren, 87, a Hollywood songwriter and winner of three Academy Awards, died Tuesday of kidney failure.

### OBITUARY

Mr. Warren wrote the music for more than 300 songs in more than 50 films. He received Academy Awards for "Lullaby of Broadway" (1935), "You'll Never Know" (1945) and "On the Atchafalaya" (1946). He also wrote the music for "Shuffle Off to Buffalo," "I Found a Million Dollar Baby," "The More I See You," "That's Amore," "Lulu's Back in Town," "I've Got a Gal in Kalamazoo," "There Will Never Be Another You," "At Last," and "The Legend of Wyatt Earp."

On these and other songs he worked with such lyricists as Johnny Mercer, Billy Rose, Ira Gershwin, Dorothy Fields and Arthur Freed. But Mr. Warren is best remembered for his collaboration with the lyricist Al Dubin in a series of Depression-era movie musicals that were high points of the

1930s, starting with "42nd Street" in 1933. They became the top movie songwriting team of the decade, as they followed with the "Gold Diggers" series, "Footlight Parade," "Wonder Bar," "Twenty Million Sweethearts," "Dames," "Go Into Your Dance" and many others. His song "Don't Give Up the Ship," from "Shipmates Forever," was adopted by the U.S. Naval Academy.

In the 1940s, working mostly with the lyricist Mack Gordon, Mr. Warren was responsible for the songs for many of the hit films of 20th Century-Fox, among them "Down Argentine Way," "That Night in Rio," "Sun Valley Serenade," "Weekend in Havana," "Orchestra Wives," "Springtime in the Rockies" and "Sweet Rosie O'Grady."

He came to Hollywood in 1932 and served under contract as a composer for Warner Brothers, 20th Century-Fox, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and finally Paramount until 1961. His last song of note was "An Affair to Remember," written for the Cary Grant-Deborah Kerr movie of that name in 1957.



Chief Dan George

## Chief Dan George Dies at 82; Acted in 'Little Big Man'

**VANCOUVER**, British Columbia — Chief Dan George, 82, a former longshoreman who portrayed a wise old Indian in Hollywood films and once was nominated for an Academy Award, died Wednesday.

Chief George, head of the Tlal-watt section of the Coast Salish tribe of British Columbia, was more than 60 years old when he got his first acting job. He went on to work for the Walt Disney studio and was nominated for an Oscar for his role as Old Lodge Skins in the 1970 movie "Little Big Man" with Dustin Hoffman. He won the New York Film Critics' award as best supporting actor for that role.

"My first break as an actor came in 1961," Chief George once said. "My son was acting in a television series [in Canada] called 'Cariboo County.' They had a white man playing a chief and one day he became sick. The director said he'd have to stop production, and my son said, 'Why don't you get an old Indian for the role? I'll bring you one tomorrow.'"

Chief George once said, "Indians should be cast as Indians in movies and television. A white man just does not know how to be an Indian. A white man cannot understand what it is that goes on in an Indian's mind."

## Dutch, Belgians Bar Gypsy Group

**THE HAGUE** — A band of about 260 Gypsies was stranded near the Dutch border Wednesday, ordered to leave the Netherlands but denied permission to enter Belgium.

The group camped next to the E-10 international highway in Rijdsbergen in the southern Netherlands Tuesday night after Belgian border guards turned away the caravan because the Gypsies had no passports. Koko Petalo, "king" of the Dutch Gypsies, was quoted as saying it was "inhumane and irresponsible" to turn away the families. He said many would have to return to their Eastern European homelands if they did not win a reprieve here.

Victor Holtus, spokesman for the Dutch Justice Ministry, said the government had ordered the Gypsies to leave the country on Tuesday after their appeal for residence permits was denied last week.

## Senate Panel Approves 15 Nominations

### Hartman Is Endorsed For Moscow Position

**WASHINGTON** — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has unanimously approved the nominations of Arthur A. Hartman as ambassador to the Soviet Union and Richard W. Murphy as ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Hartman, a career diplomat who is now ambassador to France, Mr. Murphy, a career diplomat who has been ambassador to the Philippines, and 13 other nominees for diplomatic and State Department positions were approved Tuesday in a single 16-0 vote.

The panel also approved by a 13-0 vote a resolution authorizing the participation of U.S. troops in a Sinai multinational force that will monitor the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Egyptian and Israeli troops are also participating.

The committee approved the nomination of Faith Ryan Whittlesy, vice chairman of the Delaware County Council in Pennsylvania, as ambassador to Switzerland. She has also served as assistant attorney general of Pennsylvania and as assistant U.S. district attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hartman has also been the assistant secretary of state for European affairs. Mr. Murphy is a former ambassador to the Philippines and Syria. He is succeeding Robert G. Neumann, who served for only three months this year before resigning, reportedly over policy differences with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

**Other Nominees**  
 The committee approved these other nominations: Michael Newlin, ambassador to Algeria; Robert Paganelli, ambassador to Syria; Joseph Reed, ambassador to Morocco; David Zweifel, ambassador to North Yemen; George Vest, ambassador to the European Economic Community; John Dolibois, ambassador to Luxembourg; Raymond C. Ewing, ambassador to Cyprus; and Jack Matlock Jr., ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Also approved were the nominations of L. Keith Bolen, as commissioner of the International Joint U.S.-Canadian Commission; Paul Manafort, as a member of the board of directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corp.; Nyle Brady, as an assistant administrator of the Agency for International Development; and John Bohn, as U.S. director of the Asian Development Bank.

The committee postponed action on the nomination of David B. Funderburk, a conservative professor at North Carolina's Campbell College, as ambassador to Romania. Sen. Paul E. Tsongas, a liberal Democrat from Massachusetts, prevented the committee vote on Mr. Funderburk by placing a legislative "hold" on his nomination.

Sen. Tsongas asked the committee to recall Mr. Funderburk for further questioning about an anti-Communist book he has written. Mr. Tsongas said the nomination "warrants further examination."

**Journalists From Cuba Seek Asylum in Spain**  
**MADRID** — Two Cuban journalists have asked for political asylum in Spain during a stopover in Madrid on their way from Havana to Algiers, a spokesman for the Spanish Interior Ministry said Wednesday.

The spokesman said Wilfredo Fernandez and his wife, Lourdes Reato, asked for asylum last Friday and their request was being considered.

## Reagan Budget May Worsen Slump in Science Education

**New York Times Service**  
**NEW YORK** — This may be the age of science everywhere except in American public schools. After a brief burst of activity in response to the first Soviet Sputnik in 1957, elementary and high school science is again in a slump. The backsliding began in the mid-1970s, but current budget-slashing threatens a steep decline.

The National Science Foundation, which in the past has stood in the front lines of the battle for better science teaching and materials, is now fighting a rear-guard battle to retain as much U.S. support for its education programs as possible.

Faced with the Reagan administration's threat to reduce the program's funding to only \$9.9 million for fiscal 1982, compared with \$64.7 million in the current year, the NSF's hopes are now for a partial rescue by Congress. Last week, a House-Senate conference committee recommended \$27.45 million for the science and engineering education program, still a reduction of more than 50 percent. The House last week approved the conference resolution. The Senate is yet to act.

Dramatic gains in science and mathematics education more than 20 years ago — the NSF speaks of "the golden age of science education" — were largely the result of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, the Eisenhower administration's deliberate effort to stress the connection between education subsidies and national security. Remembering this U.S. strategy, many education experts today consider it ironic that education budgets, including those for science and mathematics, are being slashed at the very moment when Washington once again is sounding the alert on Soviet military strength.

### Efforts Seen Doomed

Donald W. McCurdy, president of the National Science Teachers Association, warned that efforts to improve the nation's defenses through more advanced technology are doomed "if we do not provide the people who must do these jobs with an essential scientific and technological education."

The NSF supported a study by the National Research Council of "The State of School Science," which shows that only one-third of the nation's school districts offer more than one year of science and mathematics in grades nine through 12.

At least half of all American high school graduates have taken no more science than the minimum requirement of one year of biology and no mathematics beyond algebra. Calculus is studied annually by 5 million Soviet high school students, compared with just over 100,000 Americans. In proportion to its population, Japan graduates five times as many engineers as does the United States.

After a recent tour of Japan's education establishment, Michael W. Kirst, professor of education at Stanford University, concluded that "in the 1980s the Japanese ed-

### 2 Firemen Die in Chicago

**CHICAGO** — Two firefighters plunged 16 floors to their deaths inside an elevator shaft while fighting a fire in a 31-story downtown office building, authorities said Wednesday.

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## To brunch or not to brunch is not the question for le Prince de Galles

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1981 performance until mid August:	
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More Trade Than Aid

The Reagan administration's advice to the developing countries is to put their faith mainly in private investment and free trade.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. took the high road at the United Nations on Monday when he acknowledged both the value of the multilateral development banks and the U.S. responsibility to continue supporting them.

It's a compromise, and it owes a good deal to Mr. Haig's understanding of the intolerable political price of a crabbed and greedy retreat from the principle of aid on the part of the world's richest nation.

any exotic departures like export price supports.

What's the prospect for the countries with the low incomes and high death rates as they struggle to raise their people's standards of living? Cash aid certainly isn't going to increase.

"The industrialized countries have a special responsibility to work for a more open trading system with improved rules," Secretary Haig said at the United Nations.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Comparative Politics

While it is fashionable to complain about the poor performance of the U.S. economy, by European standards it is holding up rather well.

In Britain, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has just fired several of her ministers who were losing faith, publicly, in her rigidly monetarist plan for economic recovery.

In West Germany, the government has struggled through the summer to try to bring down its deficit. The West Germans are afflicted by a more serious variation of the Social Security shortfall well-known to Americans.

es of benefits to be financed from the economic expansion that they thought was sure to come. Now political leaders are desperately searching for ways to cope with promises that they can no longer afford.

In France, the new Socialist government is committed to a brisk program of industrial nationalization and vigorous action to bring down unemployment. The unemployment rate is about the same there as in the United States, but in France the president is a man of the left.

Since the economic indicators are not particularly encouraging, it is useful to note another similarity among these countries: They are democracies. Much of their present trouble is the result of fairly successful attempts by democratic governments to shield their people from the cruelties of rapid, unpredictable and badly distributed economic change.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Belize Is Ours!'

The ritual is familiar. The Union Jack is struck, the Queen is saluted with anthem and cannon, and yet another colony becomes yet another small country.

In West Germany, the government has struggled through the summer to try to bring down its deficit. The West Germans are afflicted by a more serious variation of the Social Security shortfall well-known to Americans.

By blood and culture, Belize is closer to the English-speaking West Indies than to Hispanic Central America. It acquired its own character in three centuries as British Honduras. Its government is civilian, stable and democratic-minded.

pute over an 1859 treaty with Britain. But the legal quarrel is a pretext for the clamorous propaganda of Guatemala's self-perpetuating military regime. "Belize is Ours!" goes the slogan.

To mollify Guatemala, Britain nearly gave away the store. An 18-point agreement reached last March granted Guatemala access to the sea, free-port facilities and even seabed mining rights in Belizean waters.

Nonetheless, Belize does exist; for the moment its security is assured by 1,600 British troops, a shield sufficient to check a Guatemalan attack. Better still would be an express guarantee of Belize's sovereignty by its other regional neighbors and the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Threat to the Olympic Games

The South African rugby team, the Springboks, are in the United States, crestfallen and bewildered after their embattled New Zealand tour, which even their officials admitted was a failure.

But by their very presence in the United States the Springboks are creating a confrontation that could severely injure the pride of

their hosts and allies — for they have placed the Olympic Games planned for Los Angeles in 1984 in jeopardy.

African, Caribbean and Asian countries and the Soviet Union warned the Americans in good time that any Springboks rugby engagement on U.S. soil could endanger the Olympics.

— From the Herald (Salisbury).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

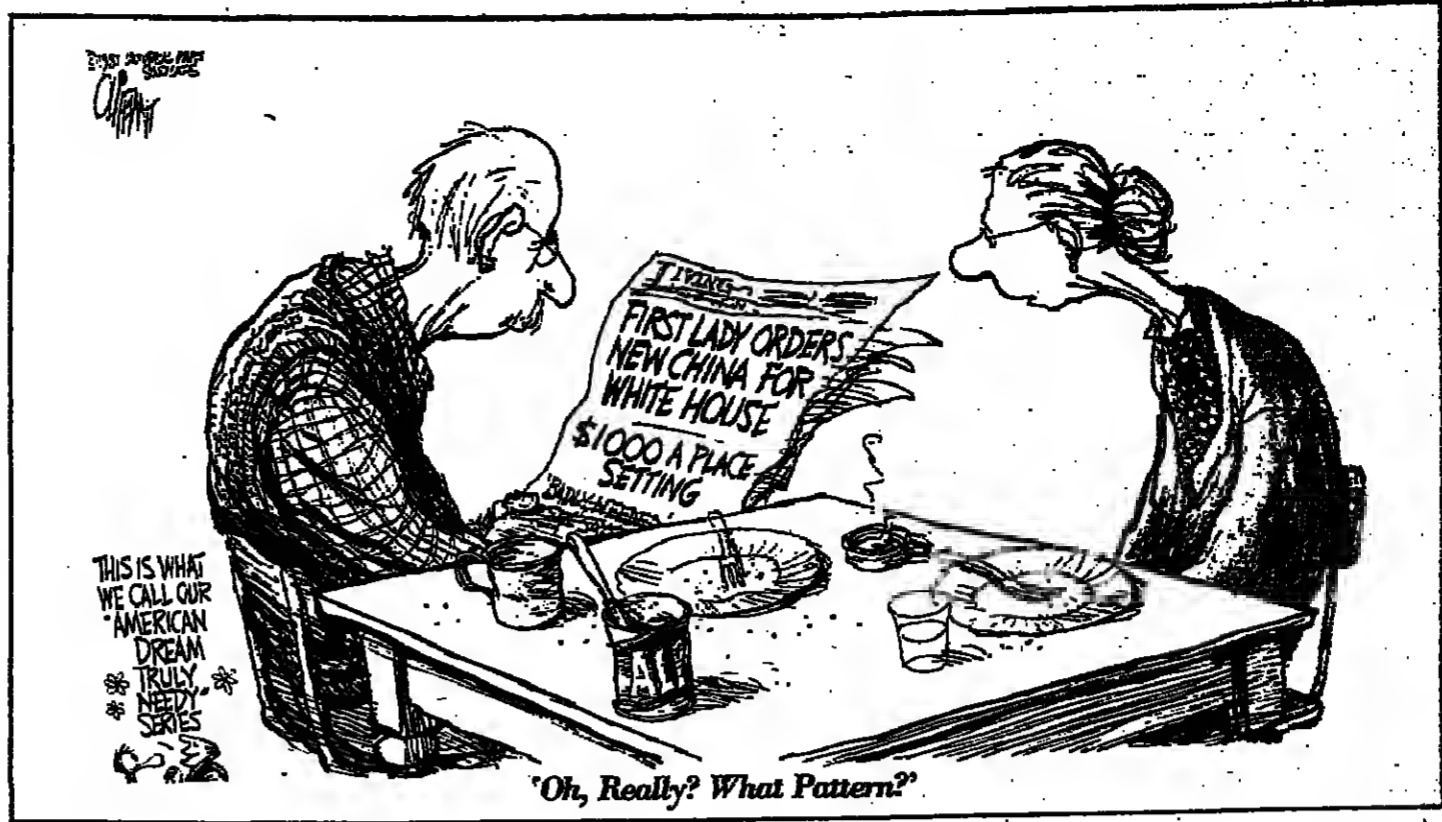
September 24, 1906

HAVANA — The city was thrown into excitement last evening when the news spread that Mr. Taft, the U.S. secretary for war, was conferring with several Liberal leaders, including some of those arrested for conspiracy, and some field commanders.

Fifty Years Ago

September 24, 1931

MEXICO CITY — Eighty-five Mexicans were hanged today from the trees that line Paradise Lane in the town of Villa Guerrero in the state of Tabasco. This wholesale hanging was ordered by the governor of the town after the lynching of Mayor Chables, whom the residents of the town accused of kidnapping a young girl.



West Germany: Return of Urban Guerrillas

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — What many West Germans thought — and hoped — was impossible, but others predicted — and feared — has now become reality.

Terrorist Hunter

That is the evidential conclusion being drawn from the bomb attack on U.S. Air Force headquarters at Ramstein and last week's assassination attempt in Heidelberg on U.S. Gen. Frederick J. Kroesen.

It comes slightly more than two years after West Germany's chief terrorist hunter, Solicitor-General Kurt Rebmann, described the once tightly knit group of violent fanatics as "a totally disorganized and disoriented residue of desperados on the run."

Last week, after evaluating the clues, Mr. Rebmann left no doubt that the two most recent attacks were clearly the work of what little remains of the RAF.

Meticulous Planning

For one thing, though indeed down to a handful, both attacks were carried out with so much meticulous advance planning that the RAF seems anything but "disorganized and disoriented."

Secondly, what kind of police is it that comes out in divisional strength and brandishing machine guns to close the barn door afterwards, but cannot offer protection and, despite all its computers, is incapable of tracking down and apprehending the less than 20 people, all known by name and depicted on wanted posters, who now comprise the remnants of the RAF?

Finally, the latest attacks seem to be a reversion to the RAF's initial tactics in the early 1970s, all of which were directed at U.S. military installations and personnel, not, as was the case later in the decade, against West German politicians, industrialists, bankers and law enforcement officials such as judges and Mr. Rebmann's predecessor, Siegfried Buback.

Deliberate Timing

The timing seems deliberate, for it coincides with a moment when young West Germans are attracted by the new pacifist movement that has acquired worrisome anti-American overtones because of the Reagan administration's arms buildup and penchant for cold war rhetoric.

After four years of rejection and isolation by the radical left — due to their violence for the sake of violence — the terrorists are now apparently banking on renewed sympathy, support and recruits because of the overall climate.

Their message to the far left, to the peace movement, to the environmentalists, to the politically disillusioned in West Germany seems to be: "Peaceful demonstrations and protests are not enough. You need us and our tactics."

Hit List

Whether that message will find an anchor among the left-wing "disenchanted remains to be seen. But it seems doubtful, despite the violence of the demonstrations against Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. in West Berlin last week. One hopes that, all the polemics notwithstanding, anti-Americanism will not take the place of anti-Reaganism.

But that does not make the RAF, with its fanaticism, violence and contempt for human life, any less dangerous a threat. Not just for U.S. servicemen but also for the West German politicians, among them Helmut Schmidt, known to be on the RAF's "hit list" as "accomplices of U.S. imperialism."

Whether the terrorists have really been so inactive since 1977 is a matter of some dispute in police and security circles, moreover. The debate centers around the assassination attempt on Mr. Haig, when he was still NATO commander, in June, 1979, near Brussels. The RAF claimed responsibility in a

letter dispatched four days later, but its authenticity is questioned because of serious errors in detail.

Shaky Support

Meantime, House Democrats have recalled that the committees they control are allowed to conduct investigations, and House Speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill has launched a number of them into regional hearings focused on the

Letters

The 'Troubles'

Thomas M. Carroll in "Of Ireland, England and Hate" (HT, Sept. 17) sits in the Bronx sentimentalizing over the Irish question and misses a few home truths:

The Protestants of Northern Ireland consider themselves part of the United Kingdom and do not wish for independence.

Money and arms and hate from the United States fuel the problem.

Both "Christian" denominations teach their children, officially, in the schools, hatred for each other and for England.

Oliver Cromwell obviously made a dreadful error 300 years ago, but it is all too easy to blame someone else and carry on fighting. Martyrs are addictive.

If Mr. Carroll and his Irish friends (both Protestant and Catholic) followed the Heavenly Father instead of their Earthly fathers, the "troubles" would soon be over.

I'm sorry, but the article "Of Ireland, England and Hate" by Thomas Carroll has finally brought my blood to the boiling point — perhaps that is a good thing.

Much of the article is devoted to the hatred that his father, friends and acquaintances bore and bear toward England and then he has the effrontery to ask "Can't England find a way to put an end to all this hatred?"

I find it totally disproportionate that there is so much weeping and wailing over the deaths of the hunger strikers regrettable as these deaths may be as is any death. These men, who have died by their own hand, were convicted criminals and murderers — nobody seems to care about the many policemen, soldiers and innocent bystanders who have been murdered by such criminals.

Of course "Margaret Thatcher refuses to budge." These men have been convicted according to the law and the mode of their incarceration is in accordance with the law. It is not Mrs. Thatcher's right to change the law, that is a matter for Parliament.

I don't think the fanning of the flames of hatred by the Irish-American community is conducive to finding a just solution to this

and dangerous people, albeit just as fuzzy about their actual political aims as in the 1970s, when "revolution for the sake of revolution" in order to "destroy that which destroys us" was their motto.

Letters

There is a vast difference between the situation of the workers of Poland and that of the fired U.S. air controllers. In Poland, the workers have been in subservience to an autocratic regime imposed on their country by the power of a neighboring state. Their movement is more an effort to win freedom for themselves and for Poland than to further union aspirations.

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Why Stop At a Triad?

By Stanfield Turner

Adm. Stanfield Turner, who was director of Central Intelligence from 1977 to 1980, is an author, lecturer, and international affairs consultant. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

WASHINGTON — The argument that the United States must preserve its triad of strategic nuclear forces is bogus.

It is bogus because it only concerns what weapons we possess, not what they must achieve. In fact, one can see that the objective of the triad, and does it take a trio of three strategic weapons systems to achieve it? How about two? Or maybe four?

The objective is to ensure that one element of U.S. strategic nuclear forces were made vulnerable, the others would be so able to retaliate that any enemy would be deterred from attacking.

The wisdom of having several strategic nuclear systems to back each other up is very evident. In fact, one can see that the triad-based Minsk system, today is theoretically vulnerable to a surprise attack. Although that vulnerability currently is being debated, it appears that the Soviet Union has so improved the accuracy of its numerous and large land-based missiles that conceivably they could knock out most of our Minutemen in a single, large-scale attack.

Some people are questioning whether the triad would actually prevail in combat. Regardless of whether it would or not, there is an aura of uncertainty about whether U.S. land-based missile forces are adequately secure. This means that the credibility of the triad is eroding.

It is fortunate that the United States has strategic bombers and strategic submarines to back up this weakening leg, but what if a counter should be developed to one or to both of these alternatives?

Nuclear Blackmail The United States could be exposed to nuclear blackmail. However, the argument that because of nuclear blackmail we should retain the triad-based system is the triad deficit logic.

How could an already vulnerable system make up for possible future vulnerabilities of bomber and submarine systems? Certainly, more Minutemen would not be a useful backup for U.S. bombers and submarines. The MX missile would be useful only if it is truly to be more survivable than either of these other systems in the future. Is that likely to be the case?

When the MX system was designed, it had 200 missiles scattered among 400 shelters. Some proponents of the MX system claim that with 1,000 missiles in 1,000 shelters, it would be invulnerable. I believe that this is wishful thinking from the beginning. It certainly is today, when the current estimate is that all the Reagan administration will approve is 100 shelters in 1,000 shelters.

If the Soviet Union has the capability to knock out our 1,000 Minutemen this year or in 1982, surely by the time we could deploy the MX, the Russians could also knock out an additional 1,000 shelters.

Thus, the public should be alert to the cry "preserve the triad" as a justification for perpetuating the most obsolete part of the triad in the form of the MX.

Instead, let us remind ourselves of the basic objective: to retain an invulnerable deterrent. If we don't feel as comfortable as we'd like with just bombers and submarines — and I don't — can we feel something else?

Yes. We can rebuild the triad with Cruise missiles: on land-based mobile launchers, on surface ships, and in aircraft, as currently planned.

Moreover, it was given approval by Congress as a long-term policy, not a quick-fix expedient.

As readers of this column know, there have been grave doubts expressed here about the pace and scale of the reduction in federal responsibilities and the manner in which programs have been handed off to states and cities, or just abandoned. I have been even more skeptical about the size of the tax cuts, and the promise of future tax indexation is one I thought no prudent Congress should make three years in advance.

Panic Reaction But this policy was approved by majorities less than two months ago. It has not yet been put in place. To consider scrapping it now — or replacing it with an invisible alternative — strikes me, not as a sensible political judgment, but as a reaction of pure panic.

There will be time — and need — for midcourse corrections. But to attempt them in the waning days of a congressional session, rather than in the 1982 consideration of the Reagan budget, entails even greater risks than the gamble implicit in Reaganomics.

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Personalities

The Singing Wars of 'Militia Battlefield'

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One night last week Militia Battlefield felt like changing her profession "from singer to sniper." Three drunken boozers insisted on trying to whistle along and a table of Swedish tourists kept clapping out of time until she almost fell off the bridge of "More Than You Know."

Her laugh was robust rather than vulgar. She might be described as generous rather than fat, scrappy rather than aggressive. In any case, she seems to occupy more than her allotted space. She has the kind of confidence it takes to come into a town for the first time with no capital, not knowing a soul, and making a living in a week. She has done it three times. This has been called the School of Hard Knocks, and she graduates with honors.

Her schedule of classes is currently as follows: 10:30 p.m. to 2 a.m. six nights a week in the Club Bilibouet, Saint-Germain-des-Prés (through Nov. 28). Tuesdays and Fridays a chauffeur picks her up at 7 and whisks her to the Chevalier du Temple in the Marais for one set, at 3 to the Cobana Rhythm in Pigalle for another, then at 3:45 back to the Chevalier where she finishes at 5 a.m. A total of seven sets on each of those two nights.

"Piece of cake," she says, looking at you as if she knows that you know it's not.

Although she sings the standard jazz repertoire with a large, expressive, controlled voice reminiscent of Cleo Laine or Sarah Vaughan, she never studied music.

"My father was a bass player. He was with the Sons of the Pioneers for awhile. My mother didn't dig music though, she didn't dig anything except working at the telephone company. So we let Mother go and Daddy and me hung out. She made him stop music, which was really a shame because he was good, and he went to work as a rent-a-cop for different companies like Hughes Aircraft around L.A. He and some other cops formed a band. They used to take bumps like mad, pills they'd confiscated. I guess. At 15 I was going along Saturday nights singing a couple of songs with the cop band.

"My father said: 'Don't be a musician. It will break your heart.' He sent me to beauty school. I got thrown out for dyeing a stripper's pubic hair without proper preparation. She ran to the water hose screaming with pain. Boy that was funny. I wasn't really made for beauty school."

"Obviously I got to know a lot of gay guys in beauty school. They seem to like me, and I feel comfortable around them. I started singing professionally in gay clubs in L.A. Then I met Frank Zappa, not in a gay club, by the way, and hung out with those crazy Hollywood rock 'n' rollers. I lived in Laurel Canyon. I was 17. You might say I was getting ahead."

Playing a high priestess in a rock musical in Miami, she was discovered by two Canadians who had "just parachuted a whole bunch of cocaine into the Everglades swamps and they had all this money that needed laundering."

Similar to Mel Brooks' film "The Producers," the Canadians produced an expensive record for her but the basic idea was to lose as much money as possible and the tape was never even sold. She began to suspect that show business was closer to the Lenny Bruce version than Judy Garland's.

The Israeli movie star Dalilah Lavi heard her in a Miami club and invited her to sing for the troops in the Sinai desert during the 1973 war. "It was like a poor man's Bob Hope tour; just me, a flamenco dancer and Dalilah."

She stopped in London "for a week" on the way back and stayed three years. Her first night she walked into a pub and checked out the Dixieland band. They sounded okay so she asked if she could sit in, then started working with them for 24 a night. Things got better because the homeowners live in houses that float. They are not "houseboats" — a term that the owners feel should be used only if the boat has an engine and can move under its own power — but rather complete houses on barges. To move, barge and house must be towed by a boat or a tug.

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The company, called Sundance Floating Homes, turns out a floating house in six to eight weeks once a contract is signed. Nine have been sold, and five more are under construction.

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over? "Yes. Until I open my mouth and start singing." Gradually the clubs got more visible, the pay better, the hotels less cheap. But she seems to be interested in the process of striving for success more than success itself. She is already talking about her next move.

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The London Stage

The Curious Drama of 'David Anderson'

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Those of us who thought we would never live to see Corin Redgrave of the Workers' Revolutionary Party playing a solicitor general in a Conservative government onstage are in for certain surprises at the Lyric Hammersmith Studio. The play, by John Hale, is called explicitly enough "The Case of David Anderson QC" and is not an especially brilliant one; but what it does do, and most valuably, is to provide in drama documentary form the case history of a curious and still controversial figure.

Anderson, who was to be seen in the first-night audience, a dapper and cheery looking fellow in his mid-50s, was solicitor general for Scotland from 1960 until, a few months after the Profumo scandal of 1963, a nervous administration forced his resignation on account of unproved and untested police allegations that he was in the habit of accosting teen-age girls. A decade later, history repeated itself. Anderson had finally managed to get himself back into official Scottish life as the chairman of an Ayrshire planning unit when further allegations of molestation were made against him; this time the police did prosecute. Anderson was convicted and fined, and hasn't worked since.

Hale's play takes the form of a public hearing at which the audience is expected to form some sort of jury; for three hours the evidence is painstakingly laid out and at the close a narrator asks why we think the government, despite steadfast and repeated pleas from some of the most distinguished newspapers and individuals in the land, has consistently refused to reopen the case.

The trouble is that at the end of this play we have no more of an answer than we had at its beginning. The evidence is not so much complex as baroque; it includes a KGB spy plot, the hijacking of a Nazi war criminal in Norway and the supposition of at best gross inefficiency and at worst considerable corruption in the Edinburgh police. We are given but one substantial clue to the case against Anderson, which is that no less than three currently serving ministers when in opposition demanded a retrial, but when in office (and in possession of the relevant files) withdrew that demand.

We, however, have no such luck; the files are not offered in evidence, and we have therefore to take the playwright's word that they are filled with mere hearsay and rumor. But if that is the case, why does the play go suddenly cov, having named more than 50 people in evidence, at naming Anderson's chief protector in Scotland who throughout the drama is a disembodied voice referred to only as Authority? The Anderson case is clearly still a legal minefield, and a play as passionately partisan as this can do no more than prod yet again at officialdom's pathological desire to avoid publicity.

Hale is thus here not so much a dramatist as the producer of a documentary transcript which would have been as, if not more, effective on radio; to have

a narrator portentously holding up pieces of paper and saying "these documents are all originals — or photostats," in case presumably we thought they were goldfish, doesn't get us much further but it is good to see Redgrave back in a major performance after far too long at the husings.

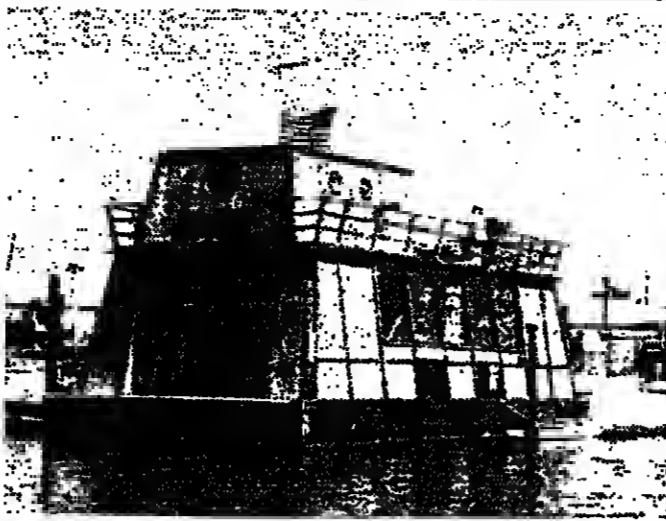
C.P. Taylor's "Good" by the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Warehouse, is a remarkable chamber concert in death and destruction, pitched somewhere close to "Cabaret." The title character is a personification of good in evil; as played by Alan Howard in a marvelously semidetached performance, he is an absent-minded German professor who ends up running Auschwitz for Eichmann, not especially because he wants to, but because he genuinely does not see much harm in it.

Part of his problem, if such it be, is that where the hero of "Harvey" only had to contend with an invisible rabbit, the hero of "Good" carries around in his head an entire chamber orchestra, visible to us and audible to him, playing the selected hits of Wagner and Richard Tauber. True, the chronology goes a bit astray (the manager to bear "September Song" five years before anybody wrote it) but Taylor is not a musical historian and what he is concerned with here I think is the possibility of absolute abstract good.

Halder, the Howard character, is not ambitious, or corrupt, or stupid, or afraid; like Don Quixote, and predictably he ends up at Auschwitz reading just that, he wants the world to prove possible and if his contemporaries do at first seem set on burning books well then perhaps that might make life easier for his already over-read students.

Soon of course it's not just the books; an old Jewish friend (Joe Meira in wry splendor) disappears and a black comedy starts to become a black tragedy. In that sense, "Good" has a lot in common with "Arzt und Musik" and "Schweik"; but where Brecht showed Nazi history as a comic strip, Taylor shows it as a bandstand concert. The stages of national decay merge into a dangerously melodious haze as the band plays on, and Halder comes gradually to the sad realization that Jews are very far down his own personal anxiety scale. Like Simon Gray's "Quartermaine," Taylor's Halder is perpetually otherwise engaged and that engagement is in the end what the play is about. Even his orchestra finally comes to life as it plays him into Auschwitz and there are few more chilling moments in the contemporary theater than that one. Howard Davies' bare-stage production is a masterpiece of deathly economy.

At the Arts, Frank Barrie's "Macready" is an adequate if campy solo gallop through the old actor's life and times, spasmodically energetic but lacking the main thing Macready himself had, which was arrogance.



Floating house: It takes a tow to tango.

Lifestyles

The Floaters: A New Ripple in Homes

By Diana Shaman  
New York Times Service

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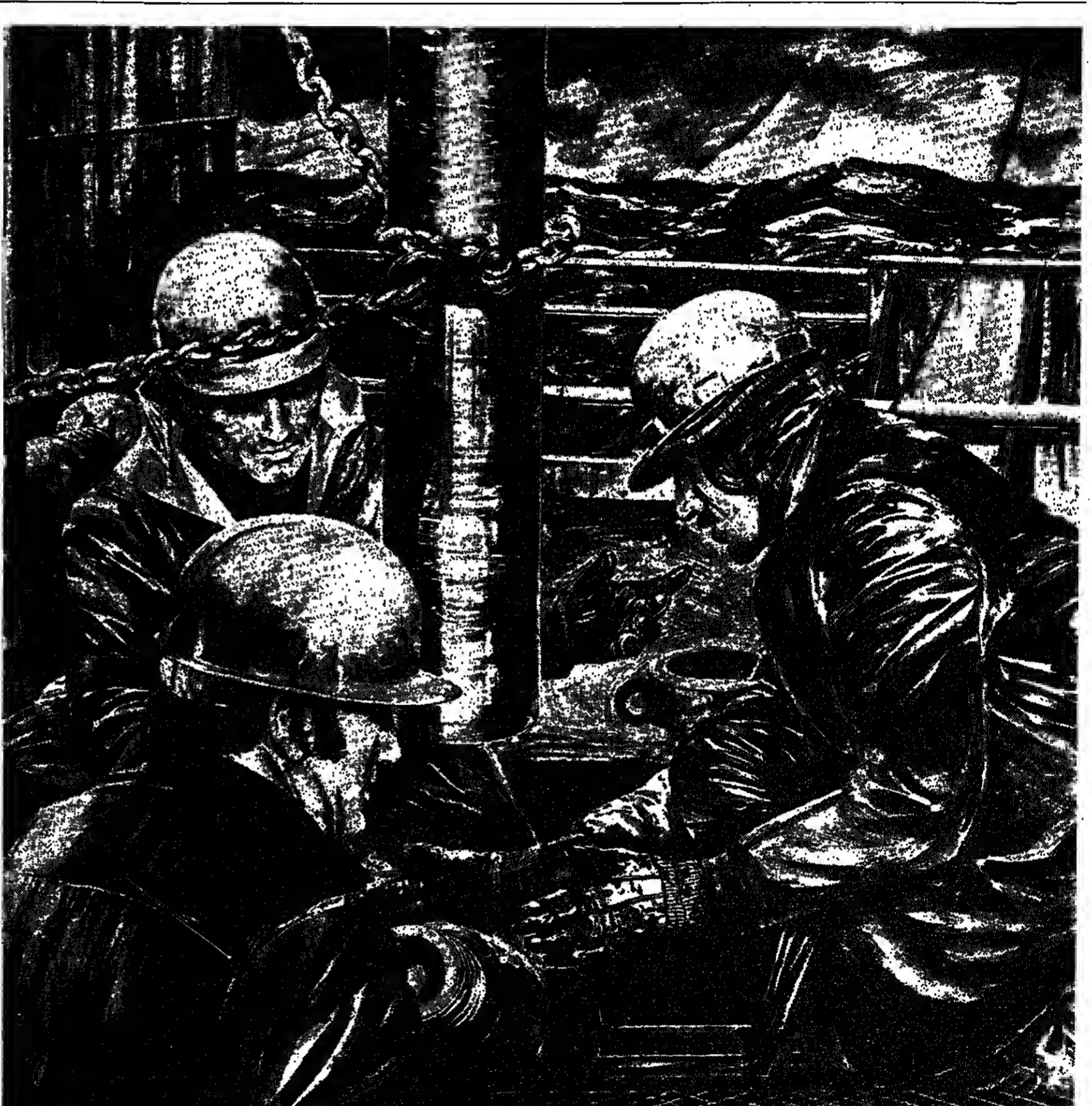
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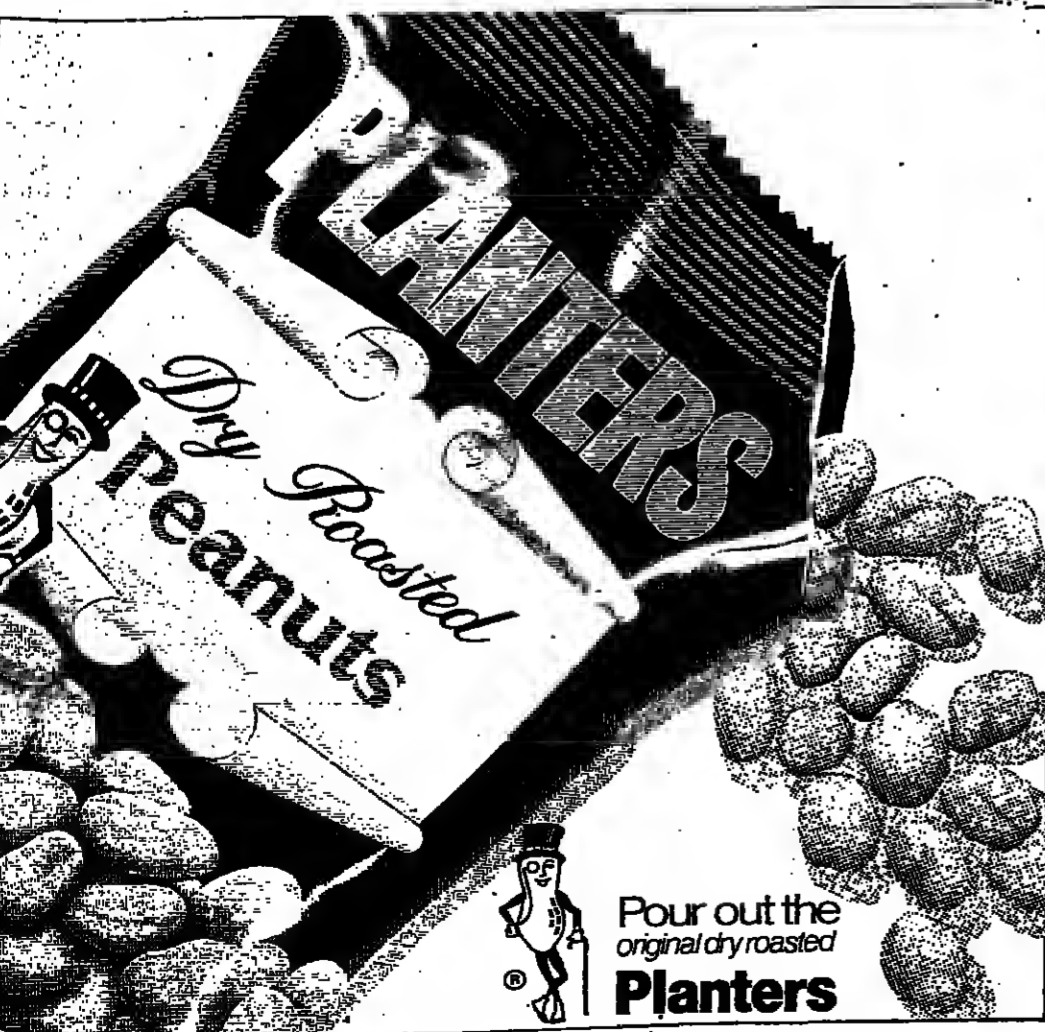
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# Taipei's 'Never' to Negotiations With Peking Becoming 'Later'

By Michael Parks  
Los Angeles Times Service

**T**AIPEI — The "no, never" reply that the Chinese Nationalists here have been giving the Communists in Peking on negotiations to reunify the country is turning into "not now, but try us later."

This shift is reflected in the \$300 million in two-way trade last year, the first visits by Nationalists to the mainland since their defeat in 1949, growing correspondence putting long-separated families back in touch, extensive overseas contacts among scientists, students and other intellectuals and an emerging consensus that Taiwan's reunification with the Chinese mainland will come in time. The shift, therefore, is reflected in almost everything except the official stance of the authorities in Taiwan.

"Our position is very firm: under no circumstances will we have any contacts, any negotiations with the Chinese Communists," Frederick F. Chien, deputy foreign minister, declared in an interview. "We shall not negotiate with the Communists — period. Never, ever."



Deng Xiaoping

Central Committee said. "Autonomy for Taiwan is not enough — we have more than that now — and the only real incentive would be a major role in running the country."

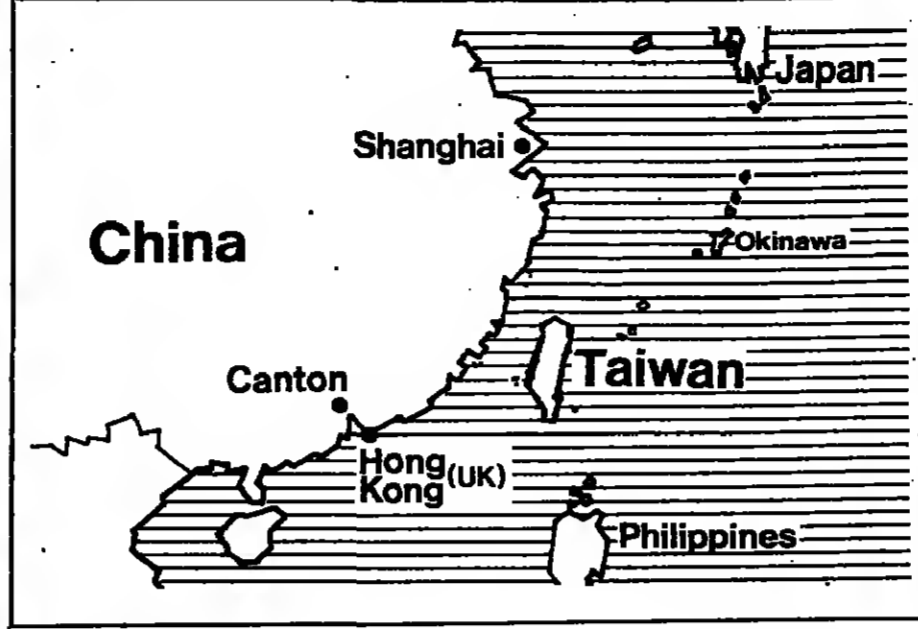
The Nationalists also want Peking to drop what they see as unacceptable preconditions and to deal with them as equals, not just as provincial authorities.

The Communists will try to meet some of these conditions in a major policy statement in the next two weeks that will pull together and put on the record the various proposals and suggestions made over the last three years, a senior official disclosed in Peking.

### Gestures to Nationalists

This would include a far-reaching offer by Deng Xiaoping, Communist Party deputy chairman, for party-to-party talks with the Kuomintang to work out a power-sharing arrangement within a united national leadership, the official added. The Communist proposal, itself negotiable, would be put forward on the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution that overthrew the Manchurian dynasty and put the Nationalists into power — a date chosen as a gesture to the Nationalists.

"At this moment, we don't see any avenue to open a dialogue," said James Soong, director of the Government Information Office and a member of the Nationalist Cabinet. "Mainland China has set forth preconditions for the discussion — giving up our national title, Republic of China, our flag and anthem and becoming a province. If we accept those



conditions for discussion, then it becomes a discussion of the terms of surrender."

Taiwan also has rejected Peking's suggestions that direct communication, transportation and commercial relations be restored.

"The issue is of fundamental importance, and these exchanges are too trivial an approach," Mr. Soong said.

### Indirect Contacts

In fact, authorities in Taiwan have quietly allowed indirect contacts to multiply over the last two years, with trade conducted through Hong Kong and Japan, letters and money going through the United States and Hong Kong, and Taiwan residents being permitted to make discreet visits to the mainland.

"This was largely a safety valve because the Kuomintang had fallen behind the curve of public opinion," an opposition member of the Taiwan Provincial Assembly remarked. "It was better to loosen up this way than to have people asking, as they were starting to, what we had to fear from the Communists, why we would not negotiate if they would."

Confidential public opinion polls taken for the government show strong majority backing for its handling of this issue, along with a new tendency to comment, question and criticize government policies and look at alternatives.

"There is no push for negotiations so far and no one sees them as imminent," a history professor at Taiwan National University said. "But we no longer foreclose them — that is the essence of the change here."

But most people in Taiwan, including those who discuss the eventual conditions for China's unification, see the Communists' proposals as being aimed not so much at Taiwan as at its supporters, principally the United States, Japan and the overseas Chinese communities.

"They want the Free World, especially America, to think that the China issue is over," Mr. Soong said in an interview. "Their real intention is to create the illusion that they are more flexible, more accommodating, and that it is only the stubborn Republic of China on Taiwan that is refusing to talk. For us, however, this is a matter of survival, of life and death, and the day we begin to talk on their terms, it is the beginning of the end."

Taiwan is clearly feeling this pressure. Anxiety is widespread that the Reagan administration, warned by Peking not to sell the Nationalists new weapons, will use the talk of reunification as an excuse to reduce or cancel future arms sales.

### Greatly Concerned

The Nationalists had expected that President Reagan, an old friend and supporter who has visited Taiwan twice, would have moved months ago to upgrade U.S. ties and increase arms shipments. When this did not happen after six months, there was widespread concern, even open criticism of Mr. Reagan, until Chiang Ching-kuo, the Nationalist president, decreed patience and silence.

"All of us are greatly concerned about re-



Chiang Ching-kuo

cent developments in our relations with the United States." Mr. Chiang told the Kuomintang leadership recently. "On the basis of what President Reagan has said and done since his inauguration, I think he is a statesman of ideals, principles and moral courage," he said, but "we must be aware that the U.S. government faces many urgent problems, all waiting to be solved. We should therefore stick to our established policy and principle and move ahead little by little with maximum patience and total perseverance. I am certain that the mutually beneficial relationship between the two countries will improve as time goes by."

Taiwan is seeking a sophisticated new U.S. warplane, preferably the F-16 or an advanced version of the F-5E that it now has, to replace obsolescent aircraft over the next five years and maintain its air defense system. It also wants naval anti-submarine missiles and anti-submarine warfare equipment. With smaller armed forces than the mainland, Taiwan emphasizes the need to maintain qualitative superiority by modernizing faster.

Fasting strongly opposes the sale of such weapons to Taiwan, and the U.S. Congress seems as divided as the Reagan administration on whether to antagonize the new U.S. friend on the Chinese mainland to bolster an old one on Taiwan. A decision is expected early next year.

Peking's basic objection is not just that the U.S. sale of weapons to a Chinese province is interference in its internal affairs, an argument that Washington has never fully ac-

cepted, but also that this would delay peaceful reunification by encouraging the Nationalists' "cockiness."

This second argument is heard in reverse in Taiwan. The United States should sell Taiwan the weapons, the Nationalists assert, precisely to increase "self-confidence," to enable Taiwan to negotiate with Peking "at the right time" from a position of strength and to prevent a "bug-out psychology" from sweeping the island.

"If the Reagan administration won't sell us these weapons after all the promises Reagan made as a candidate, and they sell them to the Communists on the mainland, then we can start crossing the days off the calendar," an influential newspaper editor remarked. "Investment will cease, capital flight will begin and the engineers, scientists, businessmen and intellectuals who are our lifeblood will leave."

This doomsday scenario could become a self-fulfilling prophecy, Nationalist leaders recognize, and much effort is going into raising self-confidence here by other means, including broader political participation and long-term planning for social as well as economic development.

Mr. Soong contends that the willingness of people here to think about what was almost unthinkable two or three years ago — how Taiwan's reunification with the mainland might come about — is, in fact, a measure of self-confidence, not pessimism.

"We now can foresee the day when we can take over the mainland, not militarily but ecologically," he said.

### Not Daydreaming

Mr. Chien put it more strongly, saying, "I anticipate that [the Communist system on the mainland] will collapse. This is not daydreaming. I think it is realistic."

Then, the Nationalists believe, they will be invited back, for the superiority of their system will have been proved by the obvious prosperity of Taiwan.

Returning to the mainland to save China has long been the Nationalists' dream, but it is taking on new significance. The Communist leadership is moving toward a mixed economy that will have a place for the private enterprise that the Nationalists insist upon, and the political character of the government in Peking is increasingly shifting from Marxism-Leninism back to traditional Chinese nationalism.

The Nationalists, meanwhile, are easing into a pro-negotiation posture, setting their priorities for discussions on reunification and weighing various approaches.

"We are miles and miles apart, but this is the first time since the early 1940s that there has been this sort of discussion," an opposition member of the legislature said. "If this were nurtured, it might develop in a few years to some sort of political understanding between us and the Communists, and from that, reunification could come."

## Oil Glut Washing Away Golden Age of Tankers

By William C. Rempel  
Los Angeles Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Supertankers, the seagoing giants that dominated international seafaring during those gas-guzzling days before the 1973 Arab oil embargo, have fallen on hard times.

In less than two decades, the supertanker, a marvel of marine engineering when it was first introduced in the 1960s, has slipped into economic obsolescence. A depressed world economy and fuel conservation efforts have combined to slash oil demand and perhaps doom the nautical giant. The supertanker, some maritime experts contend, is a dinosaur facing extinction.

"It's dead," said Roy Nercesian, a shipping consultant with Posen & Partners, a consulting firm. "The owners are looking forward to winter, hoping that severe weather will boost oil consumption, but there's so much surplus oil available already that there is, frankly, no hope for the tanker market in the near term."

The economic outlook is so bleak that a Norwegian tanker owner is trying to market five of his supertankers as "floatels" floating hotels that would service offshore oil operations in the Gulf of Mexico, Southwest Asia and Venezuela's Lake Maracaibo.

### Sheep Carrier

A smaller tanker, the Japanese-built Ervik, emerged recently from a West German shipyard as the world's largest sheep carrier, able to carry as many as 125,000 sheep between Australia and the Middle East, where good lamb is more scarce than good crude.

Other owners have been forced to mothball their tankers. The Philippines has widely advertised Malagal Bay as a "vessel lay-up sanctuary," an ocean parking lot where tankers can wait out the depression for about \$500,000 a year.

An increasingly popular way of avoiding

these ships had about 30 million tons of oil in their holds. That was double the volume in floating storage reported June 1.

At the same time, ship-breakers, the undertakers of the maritime trade, are enjoying one of their highest years. The scrap yards are so choked with unwanted tanker hulls that ship-breakers in Taiwan have stopped taking orders through the end of the year.

If the pessimistic assessments are accurate, the golden age of supertankers arrived and passed in just a tick of history.

The VLCC, which has an oil cargo capacity of 150,000 to 300,000 tons, became the darling of the maritime industry in the late 1960s, particularly after an Arab-Israeli war closed the Suez Canal in 1967. Middle East oil bound for the United States or Europe suddenly had to be routed the long way, around Africa's Cape of Good Hope.

### The Boom Ends

Higher oil prices meant lower voyages and lower incremental costs, so tanker operators swamped the world's shippers with orders for VLCCs and, soon after, for ULCCs, or Ultra Large Crude Carriers, with capacities exceeding 300,000 tons.

Meanwhile, world oil consumption reached new highs each year. But then the shipping boom was ended by a sequence of events: the oil embargo of 1973 and the soaring oil prices that followed prompted conservation efforts, inspired increased domestic production and helped lead the industrialized world into economic decline.

The market for supertankers began to skid in the mid-1970s, and by 1978 the depression was total. New ships, built at a cost of \$40 million to \$50 million, were coming out of shipyards and going directly into mothballs with unsullied tanks. Many owners hurried to cancel ship orders, often at costs in the millions of dollars.

But those cancellations came too late to save the industry. Today, 61 percent of the supertankers are surplus, the worst imbalance ever. Theoretically, if six of every 10 supertankers were scrapped tomorrow there still would be sufficient capacity to handle the world demand for oil transportation.

Scrapping may be the only choice for struggling tanker owners who cannot find buyers for surplus used tankers, even at attractive prices. A ship that cost \$50 million to build five years ago may sell today for \$10 million or less. The scrap market also is depressed, with rates plunging more than 50 percent since the first of the year.

### Others Cash In

The primary beneficiaries of the tanker slump have been the major oil companies. Bargain charter prices in the spot market have saved the companies millions of dollars.

At any given time, as many as 50 supertankers could be at anchor in the Gulf, waiting for customers. The rare customer who comes along is almost certain to pay even less than the cost of operating the ship.

"VLCC owners are essentially subsidizing the transport of oil, and that can't go on indefinitely," said Michael Klebanoff, president of Ogden Marine Inc., one of the few independent American operators of supertankers. He said that operating at a slight loss is better, however, than costly lay-ups.

In today's market, a 265,000-ton shipment of oil from the Gulf to the United States — a 60-day round trip at fuel-conserving slow



The oil glut is making it more difficult for 150,000-ton supertankers to stay busy.

speed — could be chartered for about \$12,000 a day. Fuel alone could cost about \$15,000 a day. Add to that the cost of the crew and routine ship maintenance of about \$9,000 a day, and in many cases mortgage and interest payments of about \$10,000 a day, and it is clear why so many tanker owners have sailed into bankruptcy.

### A Rescue Attempt

Things looked so bad in Norway that the government feared for the survival of its maritime industry. It eventually stepped in with financial guarantees, the wisdom of which is questioned by Mr. Nercesian and others.

"That may bankrupt Norway, but at least the tanker owners are safe," he said.

Like tanker owners, shipyard operators have been victims of the tanker glut. The world's largest ship-repair facility, a \$450 million dry-dock complex in Dubai, has been closed since the day construction was completed more than two years ago.

Although few authorities predict a rapid turnaround for the tanker market, not everyone is ready to assign supertankers to maritime museums. Art McKenzie, president of the Tanker Advisory Center, says there will be a need for big ships as long as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries sells oil to the West.

"Large tankers are still the most economical way to move large amounts of oil long distances," he said. "They will always be around — just fewer of them."

## Bolivia: Rich in Minerals, Poor in Political Stability

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service

**L**A PAZ — Many Bolivians say they would laugh at the many revolving governments in their history if their poverty did not make them cry.

This month Bolivia got its third government in little more than a year. Less than two weeks after it declared its three members to be co-presidents, the ruling junta made one of them — Gen. Celso Torrello, the army commander — the single president.

The junta acted under pressure from a group of young hard-line colonels allied with Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, who was forced to step down as president a month ago by another group of officers who charged that he was corrupt.

Gen. Torrello is considered an honest man, but whether he will be a figurehead or will forge his own administration is unclear.

Bolivia, one of the most impoverished countries in South America, has averaged more than one government a year since independence in 1825, and chagrined Bolivians say this latest bout of instability is particularly inopportune.

When decisive action has been needed to deal with a founding economy, the government has been largely paralyzed. "Politics here are surrealistic," a European diplomat said.

Officials concede that the government is virtually bankrupt. Bankers and economists report that it bounced \$12 million to \$15 million in checks on U.S. banks before closing down all exchange operations last month for one month.

The Finance Ministry now reports that it has since built up \$36 million in reserves, against \$268 million in short-term obligations and an unclear amount of long-term payments due this year out of a total foreign debt of \$3.7 billion.

### Deficits in Payments

Most international banks have restricted their lines of credit to the country. The junta has pledged it will not devalue the peso, though the country continues to run balance-of-payments deficits and black-market dollars have been in demand at up to one-third above the official price.

The lack of dollars has cut imports and forced a drop in production at a time when the economy was not expected to grow. Unemployment, poorly measured, is clearly rising, and inflation is running around 30 percent a year. Wages have been frozen for the last year.

The tragedy is that Bolivia has only 2.5 million people in a vast land; the country is rich in unexploited minerals and farms only 2 percent of its arable land, according to both agricultural and mineral experts.

Almost 80 percent of the country's gross national product is produced by the state, much of it through the state mining company, Comibol, the Finance Ministry said. But the state enterprises have been historically inefficient. Recently, Gen. Abel Martinez Mescua, general manager of Comibol, said 13 of the 14 production companies were losing money.

In the meantime, the illicit cocaine trade is thriving with the aid of senior military officials, and one result is that the country is denied the international economic help it needs. The United States withdrew its ambassador last year and, with many other countries, has reduced aid.

Even the government acknowledges its shaky position. "The policy is unstable, chaotic and chaotic," Adolfo Linarez Araya, minister of planning and coordination, said recently. "The predominance of crisis situations has made the future unforeseeable."

The junta of three service chiefs, former allies of Gen. Garcia Meza, came to power after a rebellion last month by a group of officers who said they wanted to end corruption. The rebels fell short of taking over the government, although they did force the resignation of Gen. Garcia Meza. The junta members — Gen. Torrello, Gen. Waldo Paredes Bernal of the air force, and Adm. Oscar Pammo — were unable to attract much loyalty from within their services.

### Flurry of Decrees

But the junta could not be faulted for want of trying. The junta members issued a flurry of economic and administrative decrees such as curbing public spending, but their actions were met with widespread cynicism in the ministry.

Gen. Torrello, 48, was little known before Gen. Garcia Meza appointed him interim minister earlier this year and then, in June, made him commander in chief of the army after sending the existing chief into exile for plotting against him. Gen. Torrello had reportedly been opposing efforts to make him president, preferring instead to remain head of the army.

Gen. Bernal, who had been the de facto head of the junta, said that Gen. Torrello's appointment as president was the result of a consensus within the armed forces. No formal meeting of senior officers took place, however, and Gen. Bernal said the choice was more a push by the hard-line colonels with others sympathetic to stabilize the government behind a single president who at least has an image of honesty.

The reformists, whose center of support is Santa Cruz, 350 miles (560 kilometers) east of the capital of La Paz, are led by Gen. Abel Anez. The former commander, Gen. Abel Natusch Busch, retired to his farm after

**Bolivia recently got its third government in little more than a year. Bolivians say the latest instability is particularly inopportune.**

implicitly called off the rebellion a month ago.

Overlooked in the political maneuvering in recent weeks has been the country's civilian political leaders, most of whom are spread around South America in exile. Neither Gen. Torrello nor any of the other military leaders have proposed elections any time soon.



# Drug Factory in Space Proposed by McDonnell, Johnson

By Jerry E. Bishop  
AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — McDonnell Douglas Corp., the aerospace company, and Johnson & Johnson, the pharmaceutical company, have agreed to put a plant in earth orbit to manufacture drugs to enter space.

The automated factory would take advantage of the weightlessness of space to produce new kinds of medicines that would be extremely difficult to make on earth.

The planned space factory also is considered a breakthrough for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the aerospace companies that have been touting the idea.

An unusual feature of the agreement with NASA is that the companies will retain exclusive rights to the manufacturing process they will use.

Until now, manufacturers were deterred from space ventures involving technology developed with federal funds because of a government policy that taxpayer-financed technology should be open to all.

Under the new "cooperative endeavor," NASA and the companies will not exchange any money. McDonnell Douglas already has invested several million dollars of its own money to develop a drug-manufacturing process for space and is ready to commit several million more to building the space factory.

Johnson & Johnson will put several millions into developing, testing and marketing the new space drugs, which have not been specifically identified.

NASA's role will be analogous to a municipality trying to attract new industry by establishing an industrial park; it promises adequate transportation (the space shuttle) and a labor force (the shuttle crew that will service the automated space factory every six months or so).

The major uncertainty at the moment is power for the space factory, which will need 3.5 kilowatts of electricity. NASA engineers have devised several possible "long-duration facilities" that could provide power from solar cells. But the space agency, which continues to see its onerous budget whittled away, does not know whether the Office of Management and Budget will approve funds for any of the versions.

If the power-plant problem can be resolved, NASA space shuttles beginning next spring will carry experimental equipment built by McDonnell Douglas to test its new drug-manufacturing process. In return for NASA's carrying the equipment into space, McDonnell Douglas will perform some experiments for NASA.

On the seventh flight, planned for 1985, McDonnell Douglas plans to put up an 8,000-pound prototype factory for a seven-day test in space. Meanwhile, Johnson & Johnson will begin clinical studies of the still-secret drug, obtained either from the early space experiments or from laboratory production.

In 1986, assuming all has gone well, a permanent drug factory will be put into orbit. If Johnson & Johnson then receives approval to market the drug, the space factory will go into full production in 1987.

"The whole idea looks practical," says James T. Rose, manager of space processing programs for McDonnell Douglas. "If we're lucky, we'll turn a positive cash flow within 1 1/2 to two years" after the space factory goes into operation.

In its explorations, however, McDonnell Douglas spotted several possible new drugs that might be suited for space manufacture. They include interferon, the protein used to fight viral infections, and a hormone called erythropoietin, which stimulates the production of red blood cells and might be used to treat anemias.

Other possibilities include culturing of the tiny insulin-producing cells from the human pancreas that might be transplanted to diabetics, an enzyme called alphatrypsin that might be used in treating emphysema, a body chemical that seems to speed wound healing, and a blood substance that might be used in hemophiliacs.

# LTV Plans \$450-Million Bid for Grumman

From Agency Dispatches

DALLAS — LTV Corp. said Wednesday it plans an offer for about 70 percent of the common stock and convertible securities of Grumman Corp., a leading aerospace company, in a transaction valued at more than \$450 million.

The offer is the first step in a move to acquire 100 percent of Grumman, said Paul Thayer, LTV's chairman. He said the initial offer will be for \$45 for each of 10 million common shares.

He said LTV wants to merge Grumman with its Vought Corp. subsidiary "to create a major, well-balanced aerospace-defense company that will be better able to serve the needs of the nation, the well-being of the employees of the two companies and the communities in which they operate."

In Bethpage, N.Y., a Grumman spokesman said his board will promptly consider the financial and legal implications, including antitrust aspects, of LTV's offer. It said it had retained Dillon, Read & Co. to advise it on the offer.

Grumman had sales of more than \$1.7 billion last year, and Vought had sales of about \$700 million. Both rank their reputations in the military aircraft field. Grumman makes the Navy's F-14 Tomcat jet fighter.

LTV, with annual sales of about \$8 billion, also has interests in steel, energy products and services, and ocean shipping.

The proposed combination touched off expressions of concern in Washington. Informed of the LTV plan while testifying before the House Budget Committee, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said he would examine the takeover proposal.

Rep. Thomas Downey, the New York Democrat who represents the district where Grumman is headquartered, cautioned that "we are moving dangerously close to only two or three or four major defense contractors." He urged that the Justice Department and Defense Department look into the merger proposal.

An LTV spokesman said the company had bank credit lined up for the offer. He said LTV held prior conversations with Grumman, but that the company had "expressed no interest."

Some analysts said LTV probably will have to raise its offering price if it is ultimately to get Grumman, even though the \$45-a-share was about \$18 above the level at which Grumman shares had been trading prior to the LTV announcement. Several analysts agreed with Mr. Thayer's statement that Vought and Grumman would make a good match.

Grumman has experienced some difficulties in recent years with its F-16 division, whose vehicles have occasionally failed under the heavy traffic conditions in New York City. As a result, the company was forced into costly re-manufacturing operations.

LTV said it will offer \$49.50 per share for Grumman 80-cent convertible preferred stock. It will bid \$1,347.71 per \$1,000 principal amount of Grumman's 4 1/2 percent convertible subordinated debentures due 1992 and \$1,838.61 per \$1,000 principal amount of Grumman's 11-percent convertible subordinated debentures due 2000. The number of these securities outstanding was not immediately available.

# Prices on NYSE in Broad Retreat

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — New York Stock Exchange prices declined broadly Wednesday to a 16-month low as already-nervous investors responded to gloomy forecasts of high interest rates through most of 1982.

The Dow Jones industrial average had lost more than 15 points by early afternoon, but bargain hunting late in the day trimmed the losses. It finished off 4.76 to 840.94, its lowest closing level since May 21, 1980, when it hit 831.06.

Declines exceeded advances by about 1,270 to 300 and volume swelled to some 52.7 million shares from 46.9 million Tuesday.

News reports blamed much of the drop on market forecaster Joseph Granville's prediction of a 24-percent prime lending rate and the decline of the Dow Jones industrial average to the 550-650 range.

"There were sellers on the floor almost from the opening bell" as a result of Mr. Granville's statement, Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said. Analysts said the market was already in a weak posture due to investor concerns about interest rates and the budget deficit.

Hildegard Zagorski of Oppenheimer attributed some of that weakness to statements by several economists indicating the recent decline in interest rates is only temporary.

Concern About Rates  
Analysts said investors are also skeptical of President Reagan's ability to hold the budget deficit in line. A large budget deficit is expected to put further upward pressure on interest rates.

"The market is very vulnerable to predictions of gloom and doom," William M. LeFevre, vice president for investment strategy at Purcell, Graham & Co., said. "If you get a doomsayer like Granville

# Stock Prices Fall on Markets From Hong Kong to London

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — Prices fell sharply on major stock markets around the world Wednesday, from Hong Kong, where dealers said faith in the Hong Kong dollar was evaporating, to London, where rising interest rates were blamed.

The slump began in Hong Kong, with prices plummeting in extremely heavy trading. Dealers said a depreciation of the Hong Kong dollar against the U.S. dollar was the major factor leading to the decline.

The Hang Seng index closed down 73.70 at 1,331.01. The index has fallen 230 points in the last five sessions. Volume for Wednesday's half-day session was more than one and a half times that of Tuesday's heavy full day of trading.

General sentiment was bearish even though the market apparently was oversold, dealers said, adding that stock prices met no check during Wednesday's free fall.

The Hong Kong dollar has lost 12 percent of its value against the U.S. dollar since June.

The slide on Hong Kong's stock exchange echoed across Asia, hitting both Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Dealers attributed the drop in stock prices on both markets to the weakness in Hong Kong.

All financial markets were closed in Japan Wednesday for a local holiday.

Later, in London, stock prices sunk to their lowest point in six months. The Financial Times index fell 20.30 to close at 494.8, the largest single day's drop since March, 1974, when a 24-point fall followed the general election.

The London market index has dropped from its recent peak at 573.8 last month, and from a record of 597.3 on April 30. Dealers said rising interest rates would hurt companies that already are struggling and further dampen the economy.

Dealers in Zurich and Frankfurt attributed lower stock prices to sagging domestic bond markets. These in turn, were blamed on the rising bond prices in the U.S., the result of the decrease of U.S. interest rates in the last few days.

Traders in Amsterdam blamed a drop in stock prices there on the continuing slump on the New York stock market.

The only exceptions to the slide were Paris and Johannesburg. In Paris, dealers said prices on the Bourse surged after the government announced terms for compensating shareholders of nationalized companies. They said the terms were better than had been expected.

In Johannesburg, industrials led stock prices to a record high, but dealers warned that the climb may end soon.

# BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

## Delhi Offers No Comment on Rumors of Sale

From Agency Dispatches  
DALLAS — Delhi International Oil would not comment Wednesday on reports circulating in Sydney, Australia, that CSR Ltd. has acquired Delhi's Australian petroleum interests.

In Sydney, a CSR spokesman said he could not confirm or deny the reports. On Tuesday, Delhi asked the American Stock Exchange to halt trading in its stock pending an announcement it planned to make after the close of trading Wednesday. Its stock price had risen when Delhi announced it was interested in being taken over but later fell when the takeover deadline passed uneventfully.

Delhi's Australian subsidiary, Delhi Petroleum, has a 17.2 percent interest in the Cooper Basin natural gas output and an undisclosed stake in the basin's oil output.

## Nestlé Sees Increased Profit in 1981

From Agency Dispatches  
VEVEY, Switzerland — Nestlé said Wednesday there is no doubt its 1981 consolidated net profit will exceed last year's 683 million Swiss francs (\$351.5 million).

In a letter to shareholders, the company added that problems at its Argentinean subsidiary, which caused consolidated net profit to decline last year from 816 million Swiss francs in 1979, were improved this year.

In the first eight months of this year turnover rose 20 percent to 18.3 billion Swiss francs.

## BAT Industries' Profits Up 23% in 1st Half

LONDON — BAT Industries, reporting a 23 percent increase in profits for the first half of 1981, said Wednesday it expects a significant increase in full-year earnings from the £479 million recorded in 1980, if present exchange rates continue. Nevertheless, the share price, along with most others on the London exchange tumbled — to 348 pence from Tuesday's 375 pence.

The company said that the improvement will result from continuing real gains in turnover and profitability in many worldwide businesses, as well as from sterling's recent decline.

## Pan Am Workers Approve 10% Pay Cut

From Agency Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Most unionized employees of Pan American World Airways have agreed to accept a 10 percent cut in salaries and a wage freeze to help the financially strapped carrier survive, a Pan Am spokesman said Wednesday.

The wage freeze and cuts affecting 20,000 employees are to run through Dec. 31, 1982, and are expected to save the airline an estimated \$200 million, Pan Am spokesman James Arey said.

## Analyst Claims U.S. Figures Too Low on OPEC Holdings

By Marlon Mintz  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Investments by Arab oil-producing countries in U.S. corporations, real estate and other assets are as much as four times greater than the Treasury Department admits, House investigators have been told.

According to the Treasury, such combined governmental and private investment through 1980 totaled \$51.3 billion. But David T. Mizrahi, editor and publisher of MidEast Report, testified Tuesday that the total is closer to \$200 billion.

Mr. Mizrahi said Saudi Arabia may account for \$100 billion, Kuwait for almost \$55 billion and the United Arab Emirates for \$40 billion to \$45 billion.

In 1975 the Treasury reached a unique understanding with Saudi Arabia to preserve secrecy about U.S. holdings by the Middle Eastern members of OPEC, he said. The Treasury's technique is to group OPEC countries under the heading "Other Asia."

In addition, the Treasury asked the CIA to withhold nation-by-nation investment data from Congress. By complying, the House Government Operations Committee said in a 1980 report, the CIA "appears to violate" an executive order requiring it to provide Congress with "national foreign-intelligence information."

Mr. Mizrahi was unable to document his figures, telling Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, a New York Democrat and chairman of the Government Operations subcommittee, only that his data came from "Arab sources," including "one of the highest financial sources in the Persian Gulf."

That the Treasury is understating Arab investment in the United States was not disputed by subcommittee members, for reasons such as:

- A Commerce Department admission that it knew neither the sources nor destinations of \$60 billion that flowed into the United States in 1979 and 1980.
- A Securities Industries Association statement, filed with the subcommittee, citing "serious" shortcomings in the Treasury's data-gathering and "not infrequent" clerical errors and non-reporting by companies supposed to list capital flows for the Treasury.
- Channeling of what Mr. Mizrahi termed "a good portion of the investments" through third parties, including foreign banks and offshore companies.

## Four Dollar Eurobond Issues Planned

From Agency Dispatches  
LONDON — Investors appear ready to absorb the \$345 million worth of dollar straight Eurobonds currently on offer, one of the heaviest volumes since February, bond managers said Wednesday.

These managers have been worried that an overwhelming volume of new issues would undercut the market, which has recovered steadily as dollar interest rates have fallen.

"So far, the rate of absorption is good and we see no reason to expect that this will not continue," one bond manager said. Noting that bond prices were weakening in New York, he said that "Europe seems to steam right along."

A large World Bank financing was announced by lead manager Morgan Guaranty Ltd. The issue is in two parts, both of which bear a coupon of 16 1/2 percent. One is a five-year issue of \$230 million priced at par with another \$100 million to be tapped into the market anytime until end-March, 1982. The second is a seven-year bond of \$100 million priced at par.

The National Bank of Canada launched a \$40-million, 6.6-year bond at par bearing a semi-annual coupon of 16 1/2 percent.

Another Canadian borrower, the property firm Genstar, is raising \$75 million through an eight-year bond priced at par and bearing a coupon of 17 1/2 percent.

# Most U.S. Economists Agree Rates to Remain High in '82

By Lindley H. Clark Jr.  
AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — Interest rates have been edging lower in the past few days, but economists, conceding that the decline may continue over the short term, believe the trend is temporary.

Most analysts expect rates through most of all of 1982 to remain high — and at levels higher than anticipated until recently.

Part of the reason is the continuing skepticism about the administration's economic program.

The analysts remain pessimistic despite the reduction in the prime rate this week by major banks and the Federal Reserve's trimming of the surcharge that it imposes on big banks that borrow frequently.

"This respite isn't likely to endure," said Henry Kaufman, chief economist at Salomon Brothers, adding that he expects heavy Treasury and corporate borrowing later this year to put upward pressure on interest rates.

Jack Lavery, chief economist at Merrill Lynch, said the Fed will continue to slow monetary growth. "This makes a substantial, sustained decline in rates over the short term quite difficult."

And Norman Robertson, chief economist at Pittsburgh's Mellon Bank, said both short-term and long-term rates will fall a bit next year, but "on the average rates in 1982 may not be very different from this year's level."

In the past few days, almost all economists have raised their interest-rate forecasts. They have cited growing evidence that the Fed will stick to its policy of monetary restraint and that larger-than-expected federal deficits will require heavy Treasury borrowing. In addition, the economy has shown a surprising ability to deal with high interest rates; the result is a decrease in the prospects for the sort of recession that would cut private borrowing and drag rates down.

One part of the administration's plan is falling nearly into place: the inflation rate is declining. In fact, the rate includes an inflation premium because lenders seek protection against declines in the purchasing power of their money.

But that is not enough, "I raised my interest-rate forecast," said Lee Hoskins, senior vice president of Pittsburgh National Bank. "It isn't because I don't think inflation is easing. It's because of the large risk premium we have now."

The risk stems in part from the markets' continuing worry that the Fed at some point will abandon restraint and start speeding the growth of the money supply, with inflationary consequences.

Markets also worry that the administration will be unable to put through the additional cuts that will be needed to limit federal deficits over the next three years. Continued high interest rates would mean continued high Treasury financing costs and would make the budget goal even more elusive.

The Treasury would find it easier to finance large deficits if a severe recession cut private borrowing, but economists don't expect that sort of downturn. The Bank of New York notes August's short-term credit demand set a record.

So far, most of the economy's weakness has been concentrated in automobiles and in construction, especially housing. Although few economists expect a boom in autos or housing in 1982, even fewer think that things will get worse.

In one way, high interest rates are helping to keep the economy afloat: High rates earned by consumers on money-market funds and savings certificates are bolstering spendable income. "The increasing conversion of low-yielding consumer deposits into high-yielding deposits is resulting in a significant surge in interest income," said Lacy Hunt, senior vice president of Fidelity Inc.

# CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 23, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.52	4.44	111.10	46.75	2.225	96.0	4.818	17.89	35.8*
Buenos Aires (a)	37.075	48.125	143.15	4.828	3.225	14.676	16.2	19.71	5.175
Frankfurt	2.25	4.16	—	42.07	1.947	92.8	10.11	17.25	31.82
London (b)	1.173	—	4.165	1.928	2.165	58.8	4.318	67.81	12.825
Milan	1.155	2.1615	58.43	27.31	—	45.55	31.915	59.24	161.14
New York	—	—	—	0.125	—	8.974	0.229	0.291	0.284
Paris	5.49	1.925	238.0	—	—	4.714	214.2	14.29	278.66
Zurich	1.69	3.40	83.25	35.8	0.168	74.80	5.25	—	29.25
ECU	1.86	0.953	2.482	2.962	1.253.14	2.761	46.478	2.1215	7.775

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
1.152	—	0.84	0.279	—	—	0.714	—	—	—
0.825	—	—	0.264	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.226	—	—	0.279	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.243	—	—	0.274	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.14	—	—	0.198	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.232	—	—	0.157	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.078	—	—	0.125	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.143	—	—	0.222	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.294	—	—	0.37	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Commercial bank. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

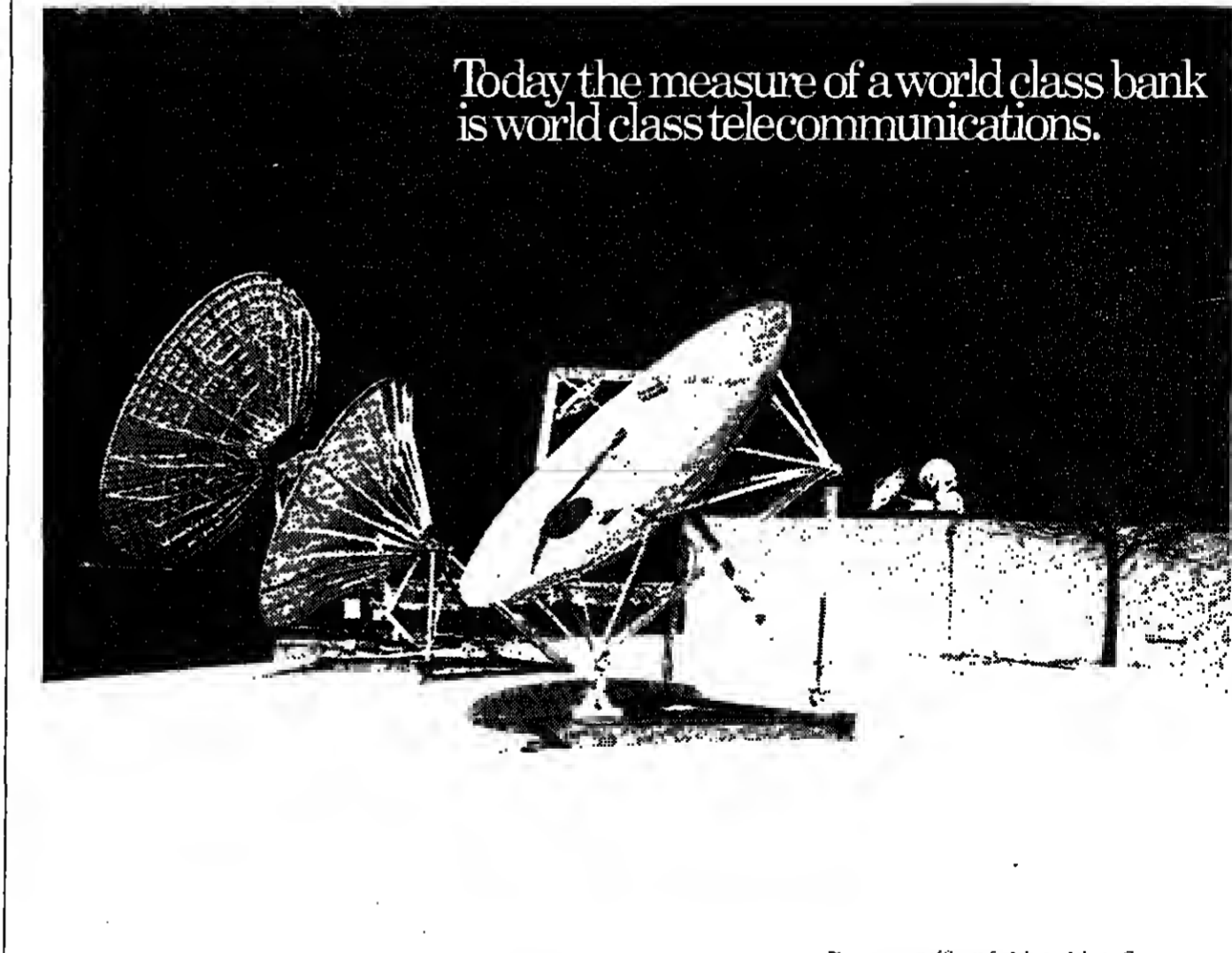
# COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

	1981	1980
1st Half	1981	1980
Revenue	424	3,385
Profits	134.0	90.0

	1981	1980
1st Quarter	1981	1980
Revenue	74.5	720.8
Profits	25.0	28.7
Per Share	1.16	1.43



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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 23, listing various stocks and their prices.

Bankers Eagerly Await New Transfer System

By Robert A. Bennett
NEW YORK — New York's leading bankers are likely to sleep better after next Wednesday. On Oct. 1, as a result of a technical change in the system through which international payments are processed, an overnight risk amounting to billions of dollars is expected to be eliminated.

Under the current system, the New York banks make commitments to pay money on behalf of foreign banks on Day One in return for "one-day" money from the foreign banks. Next-day funds, although they are counted as deposits as soon as they are received by the New York banks, actually are merely commitments to provide usable, or "same-day" funds, on Day Two.

European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets, Sept. 23, 1981, listing closing prices in local currencies for various European markets.

Floating Rate Notes

Table of Floating Rate Notes, listing closing prices for various banks and notes.

W. Germans Trying to Sell Diesel Submarine to U.S.

By John Tagliabue
NEW YORK — A West German shipbuilder, squeezed by the recession and Europe's shipbuilding slump, is trying to sell a diesel-driven submarine to the U.S. Navy.

Disaster Insurance

The Oct. 1 change will be the culmination of efforts by the New York banks to protect themselves — and the system — against such a disaster. Even most foreign banks seemed to agree that the change was necessary, even though it will make their lives a bit more difficult.

New Rate Plan Cleared For Money Certificates

WASHINGTON — A new method for calculating interest rates on six-month money market certificates was approved by the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee. The change is designed to make the money market certificates more competitive with money market mutual funds when interest rates are declining.

Weekly net asset value

Table showing weekly net asset value for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

Invest in Beverly Hills California

Beverly Hills is the standard of excellence in world class living. Only in Beverly Hills can you find the most successful people from around the world who choose to live here, simply because they require and deserve the very best in life.

Advertisement for Cruise Line President for North America, featuring Wareham Executive Search and Management Consultants.

Advertisement for Oesterreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft, offering 11% Deutsche Mark Bearer Notes of 1981/1986.

Advertisement for International Income Fund, providing a choice of investments in Short Term, Long Term, and Bond units.

Advertisement for BEAT INFLATION GUARANTEED, offering term deposit accounts with guaranteed returns.

Table with columns for stock symbols, high, low, close, and change. Includes sections for Toronto Stocks, European Gold Markets, and Eurocurrency Interest Rates.

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Advertisement for COMMERZBANK featuring the text 'For us, good English is a must.' and 'To cope with the linguistic needs resulting from our Bank's intensive world-wide activities...'.

Advertisement for Valours White Weld S.A. with contact information: '1, Quai de Mont-Blanc, 1231 Geneva 3, Switzerland'.

Advertisement for THOMSON-CSF Division Radiodiffusion Television, featuring an image of a television set and text: 'Cet ingenieur d'une dizaine d'annees d'experience...'.

Advertisement for MARKETING EXECUTIVE, a privately held American technical services organization in the Energy Industry.

Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL SALES REPRESENTATIVE, National Production Systems, a division of National Supply Co.

Table with columns for COLLEGE, P.O. BOX, and DEPARTMENT. Lists various departments like ARTS, SCIENCE, ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES, etc.

Advertisement for Corporate Banking Officers, Continental Illinois Corporation, with text: 'Continental's 13 European offices, career opportunities following the first assignment...'.

Advertisement for EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE, featuring 'AMERICAN TOP BUSINESS EXECUTIVE' and 'ANPE'.

Advertisement for EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE, featuring 'SWISS EXECUTIVE' and 'COMING IN OCTOBER'.

Advertisement for EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE, featuring 'COMING IN OCTOBER' and 'SWISS EXECUTIVE'.

Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL SALES OPPORTUNITY, Multi-national U.S. based company requires sales/marketing person for continued aggressive expansion into European markets.

Advertisement for COMING IN OCTOBER, International Recruitment, a special supplement by the International Herald Tribune.

Advertisement for EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE, featuring 'COMING IN OCTOBER' and 'SWISS EXECUTIVE'.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Sept. 23, listing various stocks and their prices.

Chicago Futures

Table of Chicago Futures prices for Sept. 23, 1981, including contracts for Dec, Jan, and Feb.

International Monetary Market

Table of International Monetary Market prices, including British Pound, French Franc, and German Mark.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Table of NYSE Most Actives, listing top trading volumes for various stocks.

Dow Jones Averages

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Standard & Poors

NYSE Index

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

American Most Actives

AMEX Index

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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, including various agricultural and industrial goods.

New York Futures

Table of New York Futures prices for Sept. 23, 1981.

London Metals Market

Table of London Metals Market prices, including various metal commodities.

Cash Prices

Table of Cash Prices for various commodities.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes for Sept. 23, 1981.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes for Sept. 23, 1981.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes for Sept. 23, 1981.

Table of additional commodity prices and market data.

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